ESTABLISHED 1818.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,084—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	27th Aug.
B.I.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4222	T. F. Creery	10th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	25th "
B.I.ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5142	W. A. Wheler	9th "
B.I. BRITANIA	6325	J. I. Parfitt	16th "
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	23rd "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th "
M* CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.I.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,146	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevic	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	Sept.
EDUSA	T. Andrevich	2,709	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company sell us now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord- and South" Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Aug. or about

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLICUCHE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 13, 1897.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September.
BAGHDALIEN	4,089	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz.	4,239	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th Aug., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 28th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 27th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, on or about 28th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Beira, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

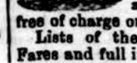
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. BISAGNO ..... 14th Sep. 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any other port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay Through Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

BOMBAY and Return Tickets to London on Application.

Steamers leave each month, to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 17, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "MUKI MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will sail from PORT CHALONG for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 31st instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd August, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by all other Steamers, by P. & O. MAIL, and FREE of CHARGE (including non-Liners), for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allow breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

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REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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DRIED FRUITS AND SWEETS,

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GOODS PROCURED FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY AND THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY SUPPLIED.

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It is PERFECTLY SAFE to use and is guaranteed to contain

NO MINERAL OIL,

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LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and though by a little practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every-day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.

In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

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KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,

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Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

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PURE AERATED WATERS.

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BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

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The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
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As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
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TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT.

The Procession in all its magnificent detail will be most aithfully represented by aid of the Cinematograph. The Series of Pictures will be produced in such a lifelike manner that looking at them one will immediately imagine himself witnessing the greatest event in modern times as if actually on the spot. Two Exhibitions will be given on each of the days mentioned at 6-30 P.M., and 9-30 P.M., except on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, when only the 9-30 p.m. Exhibition will be held.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 2, Re. 1, and Ans. 8.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or at the doors.

NOTICE is hereby given that NUTHOO TECKAJEE the Surviving Partner of the Firm of GAINAJEE KUSRAJEE and COMPANY, has contracted TO SELL to me the undermentioned property under the power of sale contained and vested in him in the Deeds of Mortgage and Further charge respectively dated the 13th day of January, 1891, and 25th day of July, 1893, and made between MADON MADHOWRAO, (since Insolvent) and RADHABAI, widow of MADHOWRAO HURIKRISHNA of the one part and NUTHOO TECKAJEE and TARACHUND GAINAJEE trading in the name of GAINAJEE KUSRAJEE and COMPANY of the other part. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Second Carpenter Street, on the South side thereof near Khetwady, outside the Fort, in the Island and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (212 1-9) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old Nos. 1935 and 1906, new No. 9939, old survey No. 526 and new survey No. 5268, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 20 and now under Street No. 79 and 83, and Ward C No. 6613, and bounded on the East by the house formerly of Godaveribai and now that of Jadowjee Peraj, on the West by the house of Sunker and Raghoonath Ramchunder Mistry, on the North by the said Second Carpenter Street, and on the South partly by the house of Taibai, wife of Gunoba Shiwajee, and now that of Munishunker Hurishunker and partly by the house No. 48, now belongs to Jethabhoy Mooljee and Sewchund Mooljee, and the same premises have been in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of inheritance, mortgage, lease, sale, lien, charges, gift, or under trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to my bond writer Mr. Bechurdass Morlidhur, at his residence, at Kavasjee Patel Tank Road, House Nos. 100 to 104, within 14 days from the date hereof. After the expiration of such time the intended purchase shall be completed without regard to such claims and he, she or they shall be precluded therefrom.—Bombay, 23rd August, 1897.

મારવાડી દલીચંદ મલાજીની શઈ,

i. e. MARWADY DULICHUND MALAJEE.

A MANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.

CUVÉE RESERVÉE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT

Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts ...... Rs. 36

One dozen Pints .... „ 20

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(RETAIL AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & CO.,)

HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

We beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilictte" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
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"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life. Rs. a.	Premiums limited to 25 years. Rs. a.	Premiums limited to 20 years. Rs. a.	Premiums limited to 15 years. Rs. a.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous. Rs. a.	20 years or at Death if previous. Rs. a.	15 years or at Death if previous. Rs. a.
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25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

INSURANCES.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS .... $ 250,000

PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS .... $ 50,000

TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars) .... $ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

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Price 8 Annas.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................$ 100,00,000

Reserve Fund........................$ 6,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors........................$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000

RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board.)

G. BERESFORD, Manager.

Bombay, 9th July 1897.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1897, at 5-30 P. M.

ALEX. F. FERGUSON, Honorary Secretary.

THE DAVID MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-Interim DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20 per Share FREE of INCOME TAX has been DECLARED for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1897, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 13th September, 1897, between 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th August, 1897, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th August to the 11th September, 1897, (both days inclusive.

By Order.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 17th August, 1897.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of

Rs. 15- 0-0	per share of	Rs. 500	paid up
„ 7- 8-0	„	„	„ 250	„
„ 3-12-0	„	„	„ 125	„
„ 1-14-0	„	„	„ 62-8-0	„
„ 0-15-0	„	„	„ 31-4-0	„

free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 29, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 29, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 29, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per share, on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per share on the New Shares, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 29, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 29, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 29, 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY, Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000

RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,

IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

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PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ......, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness

RASULKHANJI,

NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE : Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 10-7m., 9-34a. Low water, 2-25m., 3-53a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.
Bombay Club, half-yearly general meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Jubilee Procession, Framji C. Hall, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

THEFT AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.—Krishna Waman Sathe, residing at Khetwady Main Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 201, from his house, some time during Monday night.

MUNICIPAL CANDIDATURE.—Mr. Cursondas Chubildas Lallubhoy, barrister-at-law, who resigned his seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation in December, 1894, owing to his having obtained a judicial post in Junagadh, has returned to Bombay, and we hear that he stands for the Bhuleshwar ward again at the ensuing Municipal general election.

COLLAPSE OF A VERANDAH.—The verandah of house No. 7, at Foras Road, belonging to Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, fell down on Monday. The house contains 48 rooms, occupied by 62 tenants, none of whom were injured. The Executive Engineer, of the Municipality was informed, and the tenants were ordered to vacate, which they did.

ARREST UNDER A CANCELLED WARRANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Shamji Vishram was charged, at the instance of Superintendent Grennan, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,905, belonging to Laiji Jugjeevan. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, stated the circumstances under which the accused was arrested, though the warrant against him was cancelled and the charge withdrawn. The magistrate dismissed the charge and discharged the accused.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Washington Post	Sousa.
Fantastic Dance	Dodo	Buck.
Reminiscences of Verdi		Godfrey.
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gung'l.
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan.
Galop	Wie der Wind	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening, the following papers will be read :—"Some Short Note, on Anthropology and Ethnography," by Mr. Ram Gharib Choube, of Gopalpur, District Gorukhpur, late pundit to Mr. William Crooke, C. S., and "Ethnographical Notes on the Paura Caste in Khandeish district," received through the Collector of Khandeish.

POSSESSING TOO MUCH OPIUM.—A Mahomedan, named Josub, was, yesterday morning, placed before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having in his possession 3½ tolas of opium, in contravention of section 9 of Act I. of 1878. Mr. Jehangir D. Ghandy, Inspector in the Opium Department, who prosecuted, stated that the accused had attempted to smuggle the drug, because, when questioned by his detective if he had any opium, he only produced a very small quantity. The rest of it was found concealed in his bag. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 10.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Sopari Baugh Road, Parel, touching the death of Parvattee, a young Hindu woman, aged seventeen years, the wife of a cultivator, employed in the Chamar Baugh, and residing at that place. On Monday morning, the deceased was engaged in the gardens, picking and plucking some vegetable, when she was bitten on the left foot by a cobra, which immediately escaped. She was taken into the hut by her husband, and some native remedies were tried to nullify the effects of poison, but without success, and Parvattee died in the evening. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson prosecuted a Mahomedan of bad repute, named Hoosein Sulleman, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing a cotton saree, of the value of Re. 1-8, the property of Succaram Gainco, residing at Khetwady. On the afternoon of the 21st instant, the accused entered the house in which the complainant resides, and having picked up the saree which had been left on the verandah to dry, was going away, when a neighbour, named Bundoo, saw him and arrested him. Accused was handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted five previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FIRE IN A GRAIN GODOWN.—A fire broke out about 4 o'clock, on Monday morning, among tiers of grain bags, stored on the ground floor of a godown, belonging to the Port Trust, and situated in Surat [illegible] Mandvie. The grain in the godown belongs to two grain merchants, Damji Hurriram and Bhimji Pudamsey, and at the time their three servants were sleeping in the godown. One of the servants was aroused from his sleep by the smell of smoke, and he immediately roused up the other two servants, and they all, with the assistance of some people from the adjoining godown, extinguished the flames in a short time. Neither did they inform the fire brigade, nor the police. The damage caused by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 800. The fire is said to be due to spontaneous combustion. The goods in the godown were insured with the South British Fire Insurance Company.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sumboo Bhagoo, a Hindu, having two previous convictions against him, was charged by Inspector Ellis with theft of silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 40, the property of Bissaser Singram, a mill-hand, residing at Elphinstone Road. On the 21st instant, the accused was arrested on suspicion at Cooria by the police of that city with ornaments in his possession, and brought down to Bombay. After he was brought down to Bombay, the accused made a statement and took the police to the house of the complainant, who identified the property as his own. The police upon inquiry ascertained that a few days previous to his arrest the accused had entered the complainant's house, and having forced open a locked-box, stole the property. The accused, who is a young man, seems to have begun his life badly, for he had been twice before flogged for similar offences, and on this occasion, as he has now come of age, his Worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A correspondent writes :—The Gokal Ashthami fair is held at several places in Kathiawar, but it is at its best in Wadhwan, where it lasts for three days. Upwards of 7,000 people were gathered there this time, having come from distant parts of Guzerat. There were booths erected in a line occupied by several Borah confectioners, who made a lucrative profit, while in temporary stalls, erected at short distances, vendors of bricabrac, etc., were mustered. There were also tents occupied by persons showing performances. After the horse race was finished, H. H. the Thakore Saheb treated several guests to refreshment in a tent pitched for the purpose. Other sports terminated the fair.—Rain is holding off now after giving a total of 21 inches 88 cents at Jetaisar, 12-27 at Bhavnagar, and 20-37 Dhola. After a fortnight or so if a heavy shower comes down, full 16 anna crop may be expected. Upon the whole Kathiawar is having a very good monsoon this year.—Ghadechi was enlivened last week, owing to cricket matches and other sports. On Monday and Tuesday cricket matches were played between Ghadechi and the Girasias, who had come down from Rajkote, resulting in a draw.—On Wednesday races were held, accompanied with several other sports.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING.—In the forenoon of Sunday last, writes a correspondent, Mr. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, who has lately been created a J. P. by the Government of Bombay, was entertained at a meeting held by the Madhyandina Mitra Samaj, of which he is honorary president, in the hall of Mr. Gajanan Moreshwar Joshi, at Dadysett's Agiari Road. Mr. Vinayak, who is a well educated and enlightened man, is one of the most popular and influential members of the community. The meeting was a large and representative one. On the motion of Mr. Vinayak Dadoba Purandhare, seconded by Mr. Anna Martand Joshi, Mr. Keshawrao Kushaba Acharya, J. P., was called to the chair amidst loud cheers. Mr. Acharya, having assumed the chair, opened the proceedings by giving a short but interesting account of the history and development of the institution of J. P. on this side of India. Mr. Balcrishna Bapu Acharya, honorary secretary of the Samaj, then briefly stating the object of the meeting, eulogised the services of Mr. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi both in connection with the Samaj in general and the community in particular. Among other speakers Messrs. Anna Martand Joshi, Gungadhar Ramchandra, and Balwant Mahadeo Mogre having said a few words suitable to the occasion, the meeting was dissolved after the usual distribution of attar and pan-sopari amidst hearty and loud cheers both to the guest of the evening and the president.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Rev. L. Klugh, Chaplain to the Malakand Field Force, writes that if any of our readers would kindly send on their daily papers addressed to him they would be most acceptable for distribution among the troops. Any other papers or periodicals would also be gratefully received.

MR. DRING, Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, is now in Simla on business connected with the vexed question of the new timing of the English mail train from Calcutta.

THE original plans of the Kuch Behar palace are said to be missing. An exhaustive search has been made not only in the State offices, but also in the Government of Bengal offices, and the Survey offices in Calcutta, but they have not been found.

HEAVY rain fell again over the Western Himalaya region and in the Punjab on Saturday and Sunday. This will make the autumn harvest absolutely safe, and it is likely to be a good one.

COLONEL HUMBERT, a French officer of Marines, is said to have perfected an invention which will completely obviate the smoke, flame and report made by cannon when fired. By means of this apparatus it is believed a cannonade can be kept up at a distance of 1,000 to 1,200 metres without the enemy being able to form any reliable conclusion as to the position of the battery.

THE final match for the India Football Association Challenge Shield between Dalhousie and the 41st Field Battery, R. A., Barrackpore, was played off on Saturday afternoon during a small cyclone and heavy rain. There was a large crowd of spectators to witness the game. The ground was flooded, and people were ankle deep in slush, but ladies braved the elements and stayed to the last regardless of ruined frocks. Dalhousie won eventually by four goals to *nil*. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Stevens were present throughout the game, and the latter presented the shield to the winners amidst vociferous cheering.

GENERALLY speaking our troops on and beyond the frontier are enjoying good health, but several cases of sunstroke have occurred in the Jamrud column, and two men have died. As Peshawar has its barracks full the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas have been halted at Nowshera. Thay can be sent up at a few hour's notice if the Afridis appear in great force. The first break in the railway between Jhelum and Rawalpindi was repaired, and all the troop trains detained passed on but the line has since been damaged again. We hear from Umballa, where the Dorsetshire Regiment halted, that one case of cholera occurred in that battalion on its way up-country. The Northamptonshire Regiment, which is also on the rail, is due at Rawalpindi to-day.

THE Report of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, observes the local paper, shows what an immense amount of relief is gratuitously afforded to the native inhabitants of this country : whether they appreciate it as they ought is another matter. A glance at the operations performed successfully gives us some idea of the amount of permanent relief afforded to otherwise life-long invalids. These hospitals are kept up at a considerable expense to the State and, as we have already stated, an immense amount of relief is afforded to the native population who, in the majority of instances, are unable to contribute anything towards being helped. Under these circumstances it would appear that much greater amounts should be contributed towards these charities than is at present being given. The attendance at the dispensaries fell off considerably during the year 1896 as compared with the previous year, which Surgeon Colonel Raye attributes to the healthy state of the Punjab for that year ; but comparing this with the report of the sanitary administration of the Punjab, as well as the Sanitary Commissioner's with the Government of India we can scarcely see how it can be mainly attributed to this cause. Here again we find the increase in smallpox. There can be little doubt that the present vaccination system is eminently defective, though when we contemplate the numbers who were unvaccinated in the recent epidemic at Gloucester we cannot criticise too hardly the system in India, where the difficulties are tenfold.

THE sea-borne trade of Calcutta showed a small decrease in total value during the month of July. The decrease was over two per cent. Imports were smaller by twelve per cent., while exports gave an improved result. The cotton trade adversely influenced imports : the falling off under this heading alone was over a half crore in value. Grey piece-goods fell in quantity by twenty-six millions yards. Machinery, woollen goods, and mineral oils were also received on a reduced scale. Increases are at the same time recorded under sugar, railway plant, salt and metals, while imports of treasure rose in value by nine lakhs. Jute manufactures contributed chiefly to a larger export trade, but there were also marked advances under hides and skins, raw cotton, and cotton twist. The total value of our export trade with foreign countries would have been greater but for the continued decline in shipments of grain and pulse. Rice dropped from 427,064 to 124,736 cwt. Opium contracted in value by twelve lakhs, and transactions in seeds and lac were reduced. Nearly fifteen lakhs of silver were exported as against a very much smaller amount in July of the previous year. The coal export trade was vigorously pushed during the month, as much as 67,562 tons being shipped.

THE *Politique Coloniale* of July 29th gives some further particulars of the recent trouble which befell a French reconnoitring party sent out from Timbuctoo. It appears that early in that month a detachment of cavalry and infantry started to reach the Niger. After only 12 miles' march the infantry were halted, while 30 of the cavalry pushed on to Rhergo on the river. These were attacked by large bodies of Hoggar Tuaregs, who killed 20 men outright. The survivors, most of whom were wounded, succeeded in rejoining the infantry and a hasty retirement upon Timbuctoo was made. The Tuaregs are likely to give further trouble after this success.

THE Lord Provost of Glasgow intimates that the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were asked to visit Glasgow on 9th September, to lay the foundation-stone of the Art Gallery and to formally open Cessnock Dock, cannot find it convenient to do so. However, the Duke and Duchess of York will travel to Glasgow, and perform the double ceremoney. The Cessnock Dock is the largest in Scotland, and took twelve years to construct. After opening the docks, their Royal Highnesses will attend luncheon in the City Chambers at which the freedom of the city will probably be presented to the Duke, and subsequently lay the foundation-stone of the Art Galleries. A visit to the University will be made, if time permits, and in the evening the Royal party will leave the city for Dalmeny, where they are to be the guests of the Earl of Rosebery.

MR. FLETCHER has an article against "The Gambling Fever" in the summer number of the "Temple Magazine." In it occurs the following story :—When the present Duke of Devonshire, also a member of the Jockey Club was appointed Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, an undergraduate one day absented himself from college to pay a visit to Newmarket. On being questioned by the Dons as to what he meant by so serious a breach of discipline, he said "I did not go to Newmarket to see the races ; I went to see what sort of man our new Chancellor was like." Mr. Fletcher says "the cost of maintaining our racecourses, training and breeding establishments, is not less than £8,000,000 a year. This is exclusive of over £300,000 a year which is paid in stakes for winning horses. No estimate can be formed of the vast sum which is unproductively employed in laying and taking betting odds."

THE gondola has made its appearance on the Thames. Two or three of these craft have been seen lately in the upper reaches of the river, and are owned by private people. The gondola does not seem to have borne the process of transplanting well. The gondoliers in charge do not remind you of the romantic sons of Venice. They are too painfully clean, and their costumes too prosaic.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Telegraph* mentions some sensational reports in connexion with the recent trial of the murderers of Anna Szimon. It is alleged that Nicola Boitscheff, who was acquitted of complicity in the crime for which his brother, Captain Detschko Boitscheff, was condemned, has threatened to assassinate all the witnesses who during the proceedings at Philippopolis gave evidence incriminating his relative. After the acquittal of Nicola, that individual, and Madame Boitscheff also, grossly abused Mr. John Stevens, formerly dragoman to the Austrian Consuate, calling him a spy and hangman. Proof exists that during the whole trial the Bulgarian Court and the Minister of Justice were in communication with the Judge, and even before the trial began, both Captain Boitscheff and Novelic, the Prefect of Police received a formal promise that they should not be sentenced to death.

AN English correspondent in Cuba has discovered an interesting case among the hordes of prisoners held by the Spanish authorities in the loathsome dungeons of the Cabanas Fortress, Havana. Count Victor Emanuel Dirizia, Staff Captain in the Italian Army, who served with his father, the well-known General Dirizia, in the disastrous Abyssinian campaign, went as special correspondent for "Il Corriere," of Rome. He was captured at Erzeroum by the Turks and taken a prisoner to Constantinople, where he was ultimately freed. Obtaining further leave of absence he turned his attention to Cuba, and when on the point of embarkation at Barcelona he made the acquaintance of Jose Vives, a young conscript. As a journalistic venture, hoping to gain extra facilities for seeing the war, he took the conscript's place. Through the ill-organised trooping arrangements of the Spanish Army he was not discovered for some time, and did duty on the Trocha until Gomez drew near. The opportunity was too good to be lost, and he attempted to cross the lines to interview the insurgent general. He was captured and sentenced to be shot, but the influence of leading Catholics on General Weyler's staff, who learned the prisoner was nephew to an Italian cardinal, led to the sentence being temporarily suspended. For many months he has languished in prison unconscious of the fate awaiting him, and totally unable to communicate with anyone outside. When last heard of he was in a dangerous state with smallpox, the scourge of the prisons in Cuba, and nothing but the speedy action of Italian military and state authorities could, it was thought, save his life.

ACCORDING to the "Memorial de Artilleria" the Spanish Commission which is investigating the question of a proposed rearmament of the field artillery is losing no time in its work. It has had under trial two Krupp guns of 2·9in. calibre, approximating to the 12pr., of which one was of a light and the other of a heavier and stronger type. Two Maxim-Nordenfelt guns, one for the field artillery and the other for the mountain branch, of the same calibre as the last-named have also been experimented with, as well as four Darmancier and two Schneider guns, these last from Creusot, all of the same calibre and with various forms of breech mechanism. In addition one Sotomayer gun of rather larger calibre about 3in., with a screw breech and a metallic cartridge, and two Ordonez guns for the mountain branch have been under trial.

IT is reported from Belgrade that forty-two heavy guns for fortresses have already been ordered in France and that 100,000 rifles are to be ordered there, but no contract has yet been signed. A portion of the 9,000,000f. is to be used in paying off old Army debts including those incurred during the Greco-Turkish War when, as is well-known, Servia, like Bulgaria was about to join in the struggle but was kept back by the pressure exercised by Austria and Russia.

THE Russians have been very quiet lately in the Pamirs, but they have evidently not been inactive. The official *Turkestan Gazette* states that the work of making a carriage road from the Bordaba settlement to the Russian military post in the Pamir has already been commenced, 300 labourers besides the soldiers quartered in the district being employed daily. It is expected that the road will be open to traffic by the middle of September next. "By this means," adds the journal, "the Kizylart Pass leading to the Pamir will soon be passable for carriages. The locality in which the road is being constructed is more than 1,500ft. above the sea level."

WE learn from the *Reichswehr* that certain new pioneer sections have been directed to be formed in the Austrian Army upon the mobilisation of the forces. These are four Eiffel bridge sections, three river mining sections, two other mining sections, a river boat section, some special sections of engineers, a department for technical work with the cavalry divisions, and a section for the service of the mobile siege park. This particular reorganisation of the pioneers began with the purchase of Eiffel bridge material about ten years ago, and is being completed by the supply of river mines on the Engelmann system and the provision of boats capable of being transported by railway. The special sections are to be attached to the engineers. Another point of interest in regard to the Austrian Army is furnished by the *France Militaire*. It appears that a kind of mounting has been devised for the rifle, to be employed in special conditions, mostly in defensive posts and in works that have been prepared beforehand. The rifle is placed in the mounting, where it is held by two screws, and its recoil is absorbed by a spring mechanism. When the arm has been aimed in the desired direction, the mount enables it to be supplied automatically with cartridges at the rate of fifty or sixty a minute. There is an arrangement also for automatic firing, and the rapidity of fire as well as the aim may be modified without interrupting the discharge. If a rifle should be overheated, or otherwise become unserviceable, four or five seconds will suffice to put another in its place. Several of these rifle mounts have already been issued to fortified works in the Tyrol, and the results of trials with them are said to be remarkable. Mounted in this way the rifle becomes practically an automatic machine gun.

A NEWSPAPER published in Lucerne during the holiday season for the service of English and American visitors, which is very scrupulous as to the purity of its own English, both in grammar and spelling, makes high fun of some official specimens of "gondola English" in Venice. They occur in a placard of directions which are intended to protect the guileless English-speaking tourist from the extortion of boatmen and also to protect the boatmen from British or American suspicion of overcharges. Two out of the series will be sufficient to justify the advice of the critic that such public notices should be submitted to an Englishman for revision before they are printed : "1. In the hours of night, calculated from the ascending to the extinguishing of the lanterns, one pays an augmentation of 30 cent. for every hour." "2. It is the rule that no more than four persons can be embarked in a gondola, and no more than six in a bark. In the exceptive case, when a greater number is embarked to the maximum of six in a gondola and eight in a bark, one pays half of the price in addition to the price of the tariff." Does this unlucky "one" free the other five in a gondola, or the other seven in a bark, from paying any "addition to the price of the tariff"? And how do the six in a gondola or the eight in a bark decide which of the crew shall be the "one" who pays the addition ?

REFERRING to the fact that the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway have posted up at all their stations warnings that proceedings will be taken against any person "selling or attempting to sell, parting with or attempting to part with, return halves of any tickets," a correspondent wishes to know whether it is not almost time that the law forbade this by-law manufacture of offences. A person who has purchased a return ticket has, he holds, purchased the right to occupy a seat in a train both journeys, and he ought to be perfectly at liberty to give or sell what he has purchased if he thinks proper. The fact is that return tickets are an anachronism ; they are a relic of the old coaching ways, when it was important to fill all seats both ways. There was a second reason for charging more for two single journeys than for one double one, and the dating of the return half was a matter of real importance. But there is no longer any reason for the higher single fares or for the dating of tickets, and a by-law which, as this correspondent says, forbids a passenger to do what he has a moral, if not a legal, right to do is one which should not be allowed. There are plenty of real crimes without the addition of fictitious ones.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CRUEL MURDER OF A WOMAN.

IMPERATRIX VS. TUKARAM SOMA AND GAINU BABAJEE.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who, in July last, convicted them of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr. G.K. Deshmukh appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The first accused, a cultivator, and the second, a shoemaker, were charged with committing the murder of a woman named Baima Kom Manu by stoning her with the intention of causing her death on the 11th June, 1897, and with robbery in stealing her clothes and ornaments. The case for the prosecution was that one Manu Sagajee, husband of the deceased, had established himself in a garden at Ambavde, where he lived in a hut with his wife. He had bought from the first accused his half share of the garden, and had a mortgage with possession from the other half-sharer Luxmon Mhartaba, the garden being cultivated by the three persons. On the 10th June, Manu proceeded to Sattara for the Mohurrum, having priviously had a quarrel with the first accused. The wife of Manu was left behind at the garden hut, but was to follow her husband the next day to Sattara. She accordingly started that morning, accompanied by Luxmon Mhartaba. They were seen going together, and after a short interval the two accused were seen to follow in the same direction. Later on, the two accused were seen returning by the same road with Luxmon. About noon the same day the corps of Baima was noticed in a culvert drain by a Mhar woman, who was collecting brushwood in the fields. There was a wound on the forehead, the face being covered with blood. There was blood in the drain, and a blood-stained stone was secured from near the drain. Near the mouth of the drain there lay a silver wristlet and snuff-box, and on the body was a bag which contained three gold ear-ornaments ; but Manu's title-deeds, which Baima usually carried about with her, were missing and had not been since found. The village officers remained near the corpse and passers-by were asked to look at the body to see whether they could identify it. In the evening the two accused and Luxmon came together to the spot. They were accosted and asked to look at the corpse, and see whether they knew whose body it was. They hurrried on without looking at the body and without even seeking any information about the matter from the persons at the spot. This attracted notice at the time, and the kulkarni followed them and made enquiries, and asked their names and addresses. The two accused and Luxmon went to Sattara and told Manu that his wife had been killed, and her body had been thrown into a drain, and that they knew no more than this. Police enquiries were made, and Luxmon, on being arrested, made a full confession. Later on the first accused, who was also arrested, in the presence of a "punch," pointed out two blood-stained stones near the culvert, and admitted that Baima was killed in his presence, and that he helped to thrust the body into the culvert drain. The second accused said that the deceased's ornaments were buried in his field. He indicated the spot and scraped up out of the ashes in a hole a bundle containing a green robe of Baima and some ornaments belonging to her. Luxmon was made a witness on conditional pardon being tendered to him. The mode of disposal of the body and the fact that all Baima's property was not taken confirmed the view, said the Sessions Judge, that she was hastily killed near the culvert, and if there was any idea of returning to the spot to dispose more effectually of the corpse after dark, this must have been frustrated by the discovery of the corpse. The murder was evidently a premeditated one, committed with savage cruelty ; and the Sessions Judge convicted the two accused and sentenced them to death.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said :—The case against both the accused is very strong. It would have been even stronger against the accused No. 2 if the Sessions Judge had admitted in evidence, as he might have done, the statement made by him which led to the descovery of the property of the deceased. We draw the attention of the Sessions Judge to the provisions of section 145 of the Evidence Act, and would point out to him the necessity of recording in his proceedings the writing or the part of the writing which is used for the purpose of contradicting a witness. We confirm the sentences of death.

A WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF A MURDER

IMPERATRIX VS. DADABHAI HARIBHAI AND MOOSE ALI MAHOMED.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T Walker Sessions Judge of Surat, at Broach, who convicted the accused of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused were charged with having, on the 13th June last, at Haldar, Broach, committed murder by causing the death of Muncharam Hergovun by beating him on the head with bill-hooks. Wallabhram and Mancharam were relatives and lived together. Wallabh stated that, early in the morning of the 13th June, before it was light, he sent Mancharam round to the cattle-shed to untie the bullocks, while he himself opened the back door of the house and went that way. He arrived first, and was untying the bullocks when he heard Mancharam cry out for help. Running to see what the matter was, he arrived at the temple of Mahadeo from one side, just as Prag appeared from the other. Both saw the accused strike Mancharam on the head and back with bill-hooks. He fell down, and the two men ran away. Mancharam was placed on a cot and taken into Wallabh's house. From the first he gave the names of the two accused as his assailants. Next day he was sent to the Civil Hospital, but from the first there was no hope of saving his life, and he died the same evening. The cause of the murder was said to be that the first accused was carrying on an intrigue with Bai Prankor, widow of Wallabh's uncle's son, and managed all her affairs for her. Mancharam stated to the chief constable that he saw the accused coming out of Prankor's house and they immediately attacked him. Some words might have been exchanged between Mancharam and the accused, but no account of them was now forthcoming. All the evidence for the prosecution appeared to the Sessions Judue to be perfectly reliable. The accused were canvicted and sentenced to death.

Their lordships, after hearing the pleaders, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

MANSER NURSE FUND.

CHEQUES to be paid to Chartered Bank of India Australia and China.

	Rs.
H H Aga Khan	500
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	50
Mr Hajee Sherearjee	125
Hon Nowrojee Wadia	500
H H Gaekwar of Baroda	500
Dr Dorab Bharucha	25
Mr R Enthoven	30
Dr Masina	50
Mr B Scott	50
L Russell	50
Sir Dinshaw Petit	125
Mr Eduljee Framjee Albless	75
Mr Hormusjee Bomonjee Jejeebhoy	50
Mr Bomonjee Eduljee Cassinath	20
Dr Sydney Smith	50
Dr Vakil	25
Dr B Godinho	25
Mr H Bicknell	50
Dr Avashia	10
Dr Dubash	30
Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed	100
Dr Dossabhoy K Patel	25
Dr Rajabally V Patel	25
Dr F X Fereira	25
Dr A P Kama	25
Dr Batlewalla	25
Dr Katrak	10
Dr Bhargalkar	10
Dr Bisni	10
Mr Purshotum Harchand	10
Dr Permanand	10
Dr Dhanjeebhoy Tambadoti	10
Dr Naik	10
Surgn Lt-Col W K Hatch	250
Dr S D Bharucha	20
Dr Kalapesi	20
Miss Cooverbai J Jejeebhoy	25
Mr Dadabhoy N Daver	50
Dr Bainbridge	100
Dr F Manser	400
Mr Karimbhoy Ebrahim	50
Dr Hormusjee Dantra	10
Dr Lowdell	100
Through Dr Lowdell	75
Mr C W Chitty	50
Dr Wellington Gray	250
J C G	20
Dr B N Horsedealer	10
Mr W Millard	50
Mr Dossabhoy Framjee	15
Dr Accacio Viegas	100
Mr A F Beaufort	50
Dr DeMonte	25
Dr Gonsalves	25
Dr K B Shroff	7
Dr Dardi	5
Dr Bocean	5
Dr Eduljee Naserwanjee	25
Mr Henry Kirkpatrick	100
Dr Nowrojee C Callianwalla	25
Dr D K Patel	25
Surgeon Major Lyons	100
Surgeon Capt Childe	100
Surgeon Capt Street	50
Surgeon Capt Herbert	50
Surgeon Lt Col Kirkpatrick	150
Surgeon Major General H Cook	100
Surgeon Capt Grayfoot	50
Family of the late Mr Sorabjee Framjee Patel	100
Dr Manockjee Dossabhoy Kama	10
Lieut-Col J D Edge	25
Dr Samsudin, of Baroda	25
Dr Olivera	10
Dr Tata	10

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Hansa Line s.s. Ehrenfels, Captain A. Ziegenmeyer, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Hamburg, experienced moderate S. W. monsoon. The s. s. Leander, Captain A. Hamilton, which reached this port yesterday, from Calcutta, met with fine weather with overcast sky and long westerly swell on the Malabar Coast. The Bombay Japan Line s. s. Muke Maru, Captain P. Going, which came in harbour on Monday, from Yokohama, had fine weather to Singapore thence to Colombo, moderate S. W. monsoon and high sea ; Colombo to Mangalore moderate westerly winds and slight westerly swell and thence to Bombay slight monsoon and high westerly swell. The steamer Bedouin, Captain H. H. Godwin, which arrived in harbour, on Monday, from Calcutta, experienced moderate monsoon weather during the whole voyage.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH OF AUGUST, 1897.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Colombo, Negapatam, Trichinopoli, Coimbatore, Madras, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Bangalore and Nagpur, a bsisk rise at Karachi and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is slightly irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly at Goa, southerly at Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong at Ahmednagar, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Karachi and Akola and 12 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is 6° in excess of the normal at Mangalore, and the minimum 4° in excess at Sholapur and Karwar. The lowest temperature in the shade was 66° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Cuddapah, Secunderabad, and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (4·83") and Calicut (2·05"), over an inch at Cuddapah (1·14"), light to moderate showers at Sirsa, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hoshadgabad, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Colombo, and a few drops at Masulipatam, Bombay, and Amraoti. The isobars as well as isabnormals indicate the probability of a depression to the east south-eastwards of Negapatam or to the eastwards of Colombo in the Bay where the weather is squally, rainy and more or less unsettled. The weather in the south of the Peninsula is slightly affected by the depression and rain in local showers is likely. In all other districts local scattered rain only is likely at present.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, AUG. 24.

Tuesday :—The barometer has fallen briskly over the bay area and Bengal, and risen briskly in Sind, but elsewhere the changes are slight. Pressure is low along the foot of the hills in the North-West and a large shallow depression covers the North-West Provinces, Bengal, and the head of the bay, while readings are highest in Malabar. The wind has shifted to W.-N.-W. at Madras coast stations, and calms and variable winds are reported in the Punjab, but elsewhere there has been little change. The monsoon is now below the normal average on both sides of India. The mean temperature has risen in Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and been steady or fallen elsewhere. The heat is largely below the average in the Punjab and considerably above over the Deccan. The highest maximum reported is 98 degrees in Jacobabad and Hyderabad. Rain has fallen generally in Burma, Bihar, east of the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces, and fairly general over the Peninsula and has been light and scattered elsewhere. The principal amounts are over four inches at Mangalore, over three at Bahraich, over two at Akyab and Calicut, over one at Diamond Island, Bassein, Rangoon, Purnea Gorakpur, Mainpuri and Coconada.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	61 78	60 41	63 41	58 03
Tuesday, August 24	0 02	0 06	0 01	0 02
Total	61 80	60 47	63 42	58 05
Total fall to 24th Aug. 1896	83 31	84 54	90 67	84 37
Total fall to 24th Aug. 1895	56 24	48 79	49 45	49 88

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	47	2
Sunday, August 22	0	45
Total	47	47
Total during previous year up to 22nd August	63	91

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	187	76
Sunday, August 22	2	15
Total	189	91

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·735
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of wind*	SW, WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	271
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	13·45
" " year	58·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 24th August	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain George Brown, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, etc., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 819 tons, Captain F W Fry, cleared yesterday, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Leander, 1,888 tons, Captain A Hamilton, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta, 11th August, with a cargo of 3,734 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE Hansa Line s s Ehrenfels, 1,823 tons, Captain A Ziegenmeyer, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Hamburg 15th July, via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE s s Bedouin, 2,245 tons, Captain H H Godwin, which arrived in harbour, on Monday, from Calcutta, 11th August, brought a cargo of 4,700 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Muke Maru, 2,053 tons, Capt P Going, which arrived in harbour, on Monday, evening from Yokohama, 20th July, via intermediate ports, brought a general cargo and Mr A Cader, Mr F E Rignand and 36 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 24.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.					
A	Eden Hall	2332	Black	Japan	25-8	E B & Co
B	Horatio	2084	Croft	Hull	28-8	F M & Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Owen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Matin	2434	Archer		26-8	K N & Co
G	Safari	892	Kiepe	Zanzibar	24-8	J Heyer
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
	Do Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
L	Sabarmati	534	Cassum			S & Co
L	Mananadi	547	Budroo			S & Co
M	Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	27-8	S & Co
N	Ehrenfels	1823	Ziegenmeyer			G & Co
P	Meike Maru	2053	Going	Yokohama	6-9	N Y Kaisha
Q	Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Kaveri	553	Esmailjee	Bhownagar	24-8	S & Co
	Satrunji	547	Budroo	Karachi		S & Co
	Poonani	552	Ahmed			S & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Rome	3022	Dawell	London	3-9	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Marseilles	27-8	W & A G & Co
4	Shannon	2238	Jephson	Aden	27-8	P & O Co
5	Brindisi	2139	Watkins	China	27-8	P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2168	Wickenden	China	2-9	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2320	Nicolich	Trieste	4-9	A L
9	Gisela	2640	Brillot	Kobe	24-8	A L
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Sirdhana	2074	Watkeys			M M & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Brahmani	1015 tons				S & Co
	H B Snife	302 tons				B P Trust

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Princes Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Leander s	Hamilton	Calcutta, Aug. 11.
	Ehrenfels s	Ziegenmeyer.	Hamburg, July 15.
	Kerbella s	Boon	Zanzibar, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Kirkdale s	McCambridge	Karachi.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi.
	Colaba s	Keddie	Karachi.
	Oolobaria s	Stebbing	Calcutta.
	Pachumba s	Groom	Karachi.
	Gisela s	Brellich	Kobe.
	Obra s	Brown	Calcutta, &c.
	Baghdad s	Fry	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Akbar, for Mauritius.
" Ehrenfels, for Hamburg & Bremen via Karachi.
" Meike Maru, for Japan, &c.
" Leander, for Liverpool, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 22.

Carmichael, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Smith, Vety Lt, Ms, A V D, from leave, from England.

AUGUST 23.

Atkinson, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Gaya.
Hooton, Surgn Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Dalzleish, Lt, Bo, 4th Lancers, H C, on medical certificate, from Hingoli.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 20.

Stevens, 2nd Lt, Bo, R Irish Rifles, on medical certificate, to England.
Keane, Lt, Bo, Comt Transport, on Field Service, to Peshawar

AUGUST 21.

Scott, Major, Ms and Bo, D A A G, on Inspection duty, to Deolali.
Fellows, Lt, Bo, 8th B I, on duty, to Baroda.

AUGUST 22.

Addison, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, Field Service, to Rawal Pindi.
Read, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, Field Service, to Rawal Pindi.
Slayter, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, Field Service, to Rawal Pindi.
Willis, Surgn Major, Bo, I M S, Field Service, to Rawal Pindi.
Bennett, SurgnCapt, Bo, I M S, Field Service, to Rawal Pindi.
Hood, Lt, Bengal, Manchester Regt, to rejoin, to Dinapore.
Lyle, Major, Bengal, Shropshire L I, to join, to Sitapur.

AUGUST 23.

Griffiths, Lt, Bengal, 1st Norfolk Regt, to join Regt. to Allahabad.
Bolland, Lt, Bengal, 16th B I, to join, to Mardan.
Western, Major, Punjab, 1st R W Kent, on duty, to Amandara.
O'Dowda, Lt, Punjab, 1st R W Kent, on duty, to Amandara.
Hotham, Capt, Punjab, 1st R W Kent, on duty, to Amandara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th August, 1897.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Friday at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry, (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain.
Adjutant B. V. R.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—135 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 30 hogsheads and 160 cases stout, Robinson Morrison and Co ; 12 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—400 cases earthenware, A W Camerally ; 10 casks chemicals, A S Narielwalla ; 210 cases soap, M Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Rome s—25 cases oilmenstores, Abdool Kayom and Co ; 13 cases medicine, etc, D Dadabhoy ; 15 cases provision, and 2 casks soap, etc, Budroodin Nuzerally ; 12 cases varnish, L Sumsoodin ; 70 cases port and sherry, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 7 cases provision, and 2 cases oilmenstores, K N Curranee and Co ; 8 cases chees, 7 cases ham, 6 cases bacon, and 4 cases provision, etc, D Dadabhoy ; 9 cases soap, etc, A Gunny ; 7 cases cheese, 6 cases ham, and 5 cases provision, etc, W B Green and Co ; 10 cases provision, 8 cases cheese, 2 cases ham, and 2 cases bacon, etc, Cowasjee Ruttonjee ; 6 cases varnish, M A H Tyebjee ; 5 cases medicine, 3 cases soap, 10 cases provision, etc, and 45 cases oilmenstores, Budroodin Nuzerally ; 15 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Matin s—50 cases chemicals, Lookmanjee Sullemanjee.

FROM HULL.

Horatio s—250 cases barrels chemicals, Goolam Hoosien Allibhoy ; 250 cases chemicals, Lookmanjee Sulleymanji ; 200 cases chemicals, K Rondas ; 13 crates earthenware, Hajee Abdool Kurrim Hajee Treb.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, M Rusee and Co ; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—71 cases window glass, J Jadowjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Rome s—450 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardasir and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—2,001 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Horatio s—100 cwt gum, Rustomjee C Patell ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 510 cwt myrabollams, W Buchur ; 4,000 cwt castorseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 225 bales cotton fly, Isaac Wright and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Horatio s—1,650 cwt rap seed, Poonja Jairam.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—502 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 20 cwt sandalwood, Societe Generale Mercantile Paris.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—497 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 150 bales twist, P F Talati ; 244 bales twist, M Byramjee ; 153 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 429 bales twist, 30 bales piece goods, Tata and Co ; 50 bales twist, 35 cwt jardaloo, 7 boxes glass beads, and 2 boxes cassia lignea, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co ; 175 bales twist, Yan Shan and Co ; 175 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 75 bales twist, Yan Shan and Co ; 150 bales twist, A C A Tyeb ; 297 bales twist, K Noordin and Co ; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 2,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Mirzapore s—60 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Gisela s—139 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—545 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Mirzapore s—150 bales twist, M Harakchund and Co ; 100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 315 bales twist, E D Sassoon Co ; 136 bales twist, Sorabji N Talati and Co ; 419 bales twist, R Canjee and Co ; 250 bales twist, Carsetjee Bomanjee ; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Eden Hall—s, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Obra—s, 405 bales cotton, L Baboolall ; 200 bales cotton, Kishonlall ; 100 bales cotton, V Ebrahim and Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th August, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	87,000	1,28,000	4,000	2,19,000
Or per mile of Railway	189	277	9	475
For previous 4 weeks of half-year.	3,61,000	6,08,000	18,000	9,86,000
Total for 5 week	4,47,000	7,36,000	22,000	12,05,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	87,274	68,198	3,241	1,58,713
Per mile of Ry do.	189	148	7	344
Total to corresponding date do.	4,53,345	5,30,286	18,319	10,01,950

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 14th August 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	33,305	31,900	1,405	...	26,398	...
Goods	63,776	40,967	22,809	...	1,66,385	...
Other earnings	2,789	2,756	33	...	...	488
Total for week	99,870	75,623	24,247	...	...	...
Aggregate	7,04,528	5,12,233	..	...	1,92,295	...

GOLD AND SILVER.

SIMLA, 11TH AUGUST, 1897.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1897-98 :—

In the month of June 1897.

	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	20,25,236	70,87,865	91,13,101
Exports	21,57,826	34,75,699	56,33,525
Net Imports	1,32,590	36,12,166	34,79,576
To the end of the month of 1897, Progressive—			
Imports	1,04,92,957	3,06,77,381	4,11,70,338
Exports	51,47,469	99,45,411	1,50,92,880
Net Imports	53,45,488	2,07,31,970	2,60,77,458

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1897-98.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of June 1897	1,16,771	37,82,310*	38,99,081
To the end of the month of June 1897, (Progressive)	5,72,210	85,37,401	91,09,611

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of June 1897	1,41,002	31,70,882	33,11,884
To the end of the month of June 1897 Progressive	6,56,008	70,25,297	76,81,305

* Of which Rs. 37,72,587 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Darookhana Bunder, Mazagon, on account of the concerned landed ex s. s. Ellora.—

23 bales damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 25th August, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the landed property situate at Government House Road, Parel, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September next.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHEWOOLWADY LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th prox, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Poorunmul Gooljee, trading in the name of Gooljee Singanee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mahadev Abbajee Kalay, the mortgagor, by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 3rd February, 1893, the following landed property :—

All that piece of fazandaree land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Chewoolwady Lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahadev Abbajee Kallay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3158 and 3160, street Nos. 16 (1 and 2), containing by admeasurement about two hundred and seventy-one square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Chewoolwady lane, on the west by the property of Sunderrao Antoba, on the north partly by the property of Jeewan Govind, partly by a gully and partly by the property of Krishnarao Ragoonathjee, and on the south by the part of Jugmohundas Ramdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., solicitor to the mortgagee, or to Mr. Poorunmul Gooljee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder :—

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, and cotton sweepings, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted circular brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong easy running victoria recently done up.
1 brown Australian gelding, 7 years, 16 hands, charger and good fencer.
1 handsome chesnut Arab, 14-1½, 6 years, goes in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th August, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

FOR SALE.

GINNING FACTORY AT PALEJ, IN BROACH DISTRICT.

A Ginning Factory of 40 gins, consisting of a horizontal H. P. engine, 14 cylinder, 30' stroke, by Hicks, one boiler 25' by 6' by 6' double flued 80 lbs. pressure by Benjamin Goodfellow with injector and water-heater, a 10 feet screw-cutting lathe, one roller grooving machine, one roller press, a fire-engine, a cart-weighing machine, &c., &c., with buildings, outhouses, etc., in complete working order, situated at Palej, on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Station in Broach District, belonging to the Nasserwanjee Hirjibhoy Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, will be sold by Public Auction on the premises at Palej by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

Full particulars will be supplied on application.

Property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following :—

An invoice of fancy bird cages.
" " " table ornaments.
" " " plush and leather goods.
3 cases of sample glassware and porcelainware.
An invoice of fancy natural walking sticks.
Also folding washhand stands, teapoys, and chairs for garden.

SALE OF A NEW DOUBLE CRICHTON OPENER.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Raghunath Mukand.

ex. s.s. City of London.

1 new double Crichton opener, by Messrs. Lord Brothers, with 2 vertical cone cylinders, 1 pair dust cages and fan, elevating lattice, delivery and patent 16" porcupine feed table, 3 feet wide by 3 feet long.

This opener is of the newest design, and contains all the latest improvements for working Indian cotton. It is originally packed and ready for immediate delivery.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMPTA STREET, FRERE ROAD, MODY BAY.

Under instructions from the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hormasjee Jamsetjee Mehta (the mortgagor) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m., the undermentioned properties, subject to the right of the first mortgagees thereof :—

PROPERTY No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 337 7-9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under Municipal Street No. 30, Ward No. 2710, situate at Frere Road, Coompta Street, at Mody Bay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Purbhudas Ludhabhai, on or towards the south by the said Coompta Street, on or towards the east by a piece of vacant land belonging to the trustees of the Port of Bombay and also by Mody Bay, and on or towards the west by the property No. 2 next hereafter described.

PROPERTY NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 264 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under Municipal Ward No. —, Street No. —, situate at Mody Bay, Frere Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Purbhudas Ludhabhai, on or towards the south by the said Coompta Street, on or towards the east by the property No. 1 above described and on or towards the west by the said Frere Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, at No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 547 of 1896.

Ardesir Bomanjee and others ....Plaintiffs,

vs.

Jamsetjee Pallonjee & Bomanjee Pallonjee ...Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by direction of Messrs. Byramjee Darabshaw Nariman and Ratansha Kersaspjee Dadachanjee, the Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature Bombay, in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will (unless the property be previously sold by private contract) offer the property mentioned below for sale by Public Auction, on the days and at the times below stated :—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, for the said Receivers, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to the Auctioneers.

LOT No. 1.—To be sold on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, being one compartment of a range of chawl of four compartments standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of Nanabhoy Bomanji alias Gunbawa Street, in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 73, but now under ward A No. 1814, and street No. 18, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 284 and new No. 5196, old survey No. 523, new No. 8898 to 8901, which compartment or premises contain by admeasurement 148 square yards more or less and are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by property of Ruttonbai, daughter of Pestonjee Dhanjibhai Coorlawalla, on or towards the west by property formerly of Dhanbai, widow of Merwanjee Pestonjee but now of Magon Sonee, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage and by property of Soonabai, widow of the late Sorabjee Cawasjee Paowala, and on or towards the south by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee alias Gunbawa Street, and which said compartment and premises are now in the occupation of Shapurjee Sorabjee Minwala and other tenants.

LOT No. 2.—To be sold on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Cawasjee Subedar Street alias Bhoiwada Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Fort and containing by admeasurement 25 square yards or thereabouts be the same lit le more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by a public road or passage, on or towards the east by the house formerly of Fakeerjee Cowasjee Mistry, but now of Borah Ebrahimjee Samsudin, on or towards the south by the said Cowasjee Subedar Street alias Bhoiwada Lane, on or towards the west by a public road or passage, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 341, 530, new No. 5288 D and 2566, old Survey No. 1184 and 9062, and the said message, tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A No 171, Street No. 52, Bhoiwada Lane, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Fakeerjee Dadabhoy and others.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th August, 1897.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

PART II of the Fifth of a Series of SIX LECTURES being the WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES for the year 1896-97, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the UNIVERSITY, on THURSDAY, the 26th August (TO-MORROW), commencing at 5-15 P.M.

SUBJECT :—Modern English (from 1500 A. D.)—Classical Elements and Influences.

LECTURER.—The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 25th August, 1897.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

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Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India ;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

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67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

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Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

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MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR

INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 24.

THE price of Consols in London remained at 112½ yesterday. Paris quotations were unchanged at 104¾ and 25·17 fcs. for Rentes and Exchange on London, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan advanced ⅛ per cent. to 119,⅝ and Rupee Securities ¼ to £63 7-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3¾d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1⅞ per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver remained at 24d. per oz., but was ½ per cent. higher in New York at 52 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London declined 1-8 cent, to 4·85½ dollars. About £100,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England.

The quotation for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was 46s. per 116 lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market ; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 44½s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm ; Brown Rapeseed 42s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal ; Linseed, 38s. per 416 lbs. August-September shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal.

The Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with a good demand and an advance in prices of heavy weights. The number of goat skins offered was 1,300,000 and sheep skins 1,130,000.

SPOT Mid. Americans Cotton was 1-32d. higher in Liverpool at 4⅛d. per lb. ; and American Arrivals 5-64d. in all positions, extreme quotations being 4 1-16d. and 3⅞d. for August and December January deliveries, respectively. East Indians were unchanged for all descriptions. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, of which 200 bales were Surats ; and the Imports 4,000 bales. The market closed firm ; Surats and Arrivals firm. The Manchester market closed steady.

An improvement in New York of 1-8 cent made the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands 8 cents per lb. again ; August Futures also advanced 35 points to 7·95 cents, and December 34 points to 7·08 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales.

Owing to the above sudden rise in American Futures our local market for New Cotton opened strong in tone to-day at Rs. 202 for Broach, and Rs. 162 for Bengals, but at closing prices were easier at Rs. 200 and Rs. 160, respectively. In ready cotton there is nothing doing for Export, and prices are much the same.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	916	bales.
Wheat	14,724	cwts.
Linseed	2,596	"
Rapeseed	8,316	"
Castorseed	1,799	"
Rice	2,621	"

FREIGHTS are steady, and a little business is reported for Liverpool and London.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, and at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Telegraphic the enquiry was limited, a small amount being given during the day at 1s. 3 3-4d. and rates finally closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 23-32d.	per rupee.
"	Telegraphic	1s. 3 23-32d.	"
"	3 ms' sight	1s. 3¾d.	"
Credits	3 ms' sight	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Francs	"	1·67	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—For 3½ per Cents quotations were given at 97½ for Money and 97½ for Account. Threes remained at 92, nominal, the feeling in the market being unsettled.

SHARES.—The downward movement noticeable in prices yesterday has continued to-day.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	104 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-16
Bar Silver	24

The sum of about £ 100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa left here day before yesterday afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Oceanien arrived at Marseilles, from Bombay, on Monday, the 23rd instant, at 5 a.m., and was allowed libre pratique 10 hours after.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th August, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 10th August, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 10. Rs.	A.	P.	August 17. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,35,81,916	2	1	1,23,35,984	1	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,93,31,831	9	3	6,07,17,731	9	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,55,372	6	4	4,63,665	5	3
Sundries	20,26,648	10	0	20,86,933	0	6
Rs.	10,33,15,768	11	8	10,36,04,314	0	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	79,37,742	0	0	80,09,738	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	75,11,218	0	0	80,28,595	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,42,26,627	15	5	1,53,63,900	12	4
Accounts of Credit do.	1,95,88,247	6	7	2,09,63,788	13	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,04,70,026	5	9	1,09,86,969	2	4
Bals. with other Banks	7,47,268	6	4	3,61,595	7	8
Bullion	2,896	11	0	2,896	11	0
Dead Stock	13,38,613	8	10	13,37,236	11	6
Stamps	7,976	4	6	7,581	3	0
Sundries	12,66,450	12	2	12,49,638	0	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,14,55,468	0	2	1,97,96,169	5	4
Do. at Branches	1,87,58,233	4	11	1,89,96,141	5	3
Rs.	10 33 15,768	11	8	10,36,04,314	0	9

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 17th August, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,43,663	Inc.
Do. at Branches	20,09,624	Dec.
Other Deposits	13,85,930	Inc.
Post Bills	8,293	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,84,373	Inc.
Loans	16,37,273	do.
Accounts of Credit	13,75,541	do.
Mercantile Bills	5,16,943	do.
Cash at Head Office	16,59,299	Dec.
Do. at Branches	17,62,092	do.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th August, 1897.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	5	48 p.m.	18	7
Teheran	24	1	54 p.m.	..	40
Suez	24	2	30 p.m.	..	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th August, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	40	—	2
" Karachi	..	25	—	2
" Madras	1	40	—	2

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th August, 1897 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,45,977	2,88,453	7,674	4,12,104
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	3,94,528

Increase .... Rs. 47,576

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BARODA.
BIRTH.

LITTLEDALE—August 23, at Baroda, the wife of H. Littledale, of a daughter.

POONA.
BIRTH.

SYMONDS—August 2, at Poona, the wife of W. P. Symonds, I. C. S., of a son, prematurely.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—August 19, at Mussoorie, N.-W. P., the wife of Surg.-Capt. H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., of a daughter.
LINDEMAN—August 4, at Howrah, the wife of R. D. Lindeman, of twins, son and daughter.
MARECHAL—August 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Theodor Marechal, of a son.
WANN—August 20, the wife of the Rev. A. B. Wann, Church of Scotland Mission, 3, Cornwallis Square, of a son.

DEATHS.

CAVANAGH—August 16, at Umballa, after a painful and lingering illness, Hannah Margaret Cavanagh, widow of the late Daniel Cavanagh, Retired Inspector, Bengal Police.
SHEPPARD—At the Church of Scotland Mission, Domasi, near Zomba, B. C. Africa, Lieutenant-Commander S. F. Sheppard, Navl Service, B. C. A. P., son of the late Sherbourne Sheppard, Esq., of Castle John, Kiltrassi, Kilkenny, Ireland.
WOODROFFE—August 14, at Hooglicherra Tea Estates, South Sylhet, Arthur James Woodroffe, aged 19 years and 11 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1897.

THE Amir of Afghanistan has lost no time in replying to the letter in which the Government of India called his Highness' attention to the statements that Afghan subjects had joined the Adda Mullah and taken part in the hostile movements of the tribesmen in the Tochi Valley, at Malakhand, and in the attack on Fort Shabkadr. As we anticipated, the Amir distinctly denies the well-nigh incredible rumours that soldiers of his regular army had joined the Adda Mullah, and taken part in the fighting. Had anything of the kind occurred the Political Officers in the disturbed region would not have reported to the Foreign Office that there were no grounds for attributing the movement of the tribes to Afghan or other external intrigues. The presence of Afghan soldiers in uniform, as alleged, would have arrested the instant attention of the responsible Political Officers, and aroused a strong suspicion that the insurrection was fomented and sustained by encouragement from Kabul. The Amir is not a Prince whose regular troops would venture on an escapade of the kind without his assent, and he is far too level-headed a politician to approve or permit an infraction of neutrality which might, and probably would be, fatal to his throne and his dynasty. The official abstract of his Highness' reply furnished by the Government of India, states with significant emphasis that the Amir solemnly and personally engages on behalf of the Sipah Salar and the Regular Army that no such act of hostility against the British Government will ever be committed by them. For some of the tribesmen his Highness is not disposed to answer with equal confidence. He states that if they joined the Mullah they must have done so secretly, for they would not have dared to cross the frontier openly for fear of him ; which is probable enough.

The Amir is not a ruler with whom any prudent tribesman would care to trifle. His Highness ascribes the disturbances to the preaching of the Mullahs, and especially of the Adda Mullah, who in former years excited risings in Afghanistan against his own Government. Under the circumstances, the denunciation of the conduct of the turbulent Mullahs is very natural, and may be regarded as perfectly sincere. Mussulman rulers endowed with a masterful spirit and strong will are as resentful of independent spiritual influences as a Henry VIII. or a Napoleon. Nadir Shah, the Persian "Naploon," when the army he had led to victory placed him on the throne of the preceding dynasty, which had lost authority and prestige through subservience to the Mullahs of that time, convened a great assembly of military chiefs and notables amongst whom was the leading ecclesiastical dignitary. He was an inoffensive man who had committed no particular offence, political or other. The ceremonial suitable to such an occasion was diversified by the personal command of the new Shah-in-Shah, that this eminent and devout old man should be laid on his back, the soles of his feet turned up, and then and there soundly bastinadoed. That infliction satisfactorily completed, the Monarch addressed the Court and the Army, and said that he had caused the bastinado to be administered to the Ulema, in their presence in order that all the people in his dominions should know that the Shah-in-Shah was alone the depository of all power, and that thenceforth there was but one Ruler in Persia. Napoleon, who subsequently not only deposed but imprisoned the Pope, was the imitator of the Oriental autocrat. The bastinado not being in accordance with European traditions and sentiment, the humiliation of imprisonment was substituted for it. The Amir would have little compunction in applying to the Adda Mullah who raised a rebellion in his kingdom, the discipline which Nadir Shah meted out merely as a precautionary and salutary symbolic intimation to an unoffending devotee at his coronation. It is in the highest degree unlikely that Abdul Rahman would countenance or encourage the preaching of a *jehad* in British territory by Mullahs who not so long since preached a holy war against himself as a friend of the Infidel.

THE arrest of three Chiefs of Baluchistan for intriguing against Government is a further indication that the authorities no longer intend to remain passive in face of vailed sedition or intrigue, in whatever quarter it may assert itself. Pending receipt of further information we postpone criticism upon the manner in which the arrests were effected ; although we cannot see why some better method could not have been devised than that of inducing the Chiefs to go to Quetta ostensibly to meet the Chief Commissioner, but in reality to be arrested. The explanation doubtless will be that a considerable display of the force would have been necessary had they been in their own territories. The arrests in all probability have some connection with the successive risings that have taken place upon the frontier, rather than with any political movements within our own borders. Sarawan, the district where the territories of the three arrested Chiefs lie, is one of the four distinctive areas into which the mass of mountains in Central Baluchistan are divided. It contains the plateaus of Mastung, 6,000 feet above the sea level, and Quetta (which must not be confounded with the fortified head-quarters of the Baluchistan agency), 5,600 feet high. It is held by a group of Baluch tribes under the hereditary headship of the Raisani Chief, Whano Ghoms Baluch, who is one of the arrested magnates. That this Chief should be implicated in a seditious movement is the more to be regretted since his father, the late Assad Khan, had a record of unswerving fealty to the British Power which earned for him the decoration of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. He frequently came in contact with the late Sir Robert Sandeman, first Agent to the Governor-General, and on more than one occasion accompanied him on political visits of importance to intractable tribesmen, whom he sought to influence in support of the proposals the Agent brought forward. When Sir Robert Sandeman died early in 1892, the Sirdar Assad Khan spoke at a durbar held at Sibi by the officiating Agent, Mr. H. S. Barnes, eulogizing in terms of warm respect and affection the services rendered by the deceased Commissioner to Baluchistan. Sarawan is in the territories of the Khan of Khelat, but every Chief is virtually independent. The Khan's revenues mainly depend upon his ability to enforce payment, and in case of very refractory behaviour on the part of the Chiefs he appeals to the Paramount Power. Yar Mahomed, one of the arrested Chiefs, has for some time past been in the black books of the authorities. Rather more than two years ago he was the originator of a serious fight at Pengo, in the Dasht, between the Kurd tribes, whom he led, and the Salakzais. Two men were wounded and six killed on the side of the Kurds, and eight men were wounded amongst the Salakzais. The appearance of the Political Agent on the scene prevented further bloodshed. The case was sent to Quetta. An enquiry by a Jirgah and a settlement of the dispute, which related to the claims preferred by the Kurds for a share of the Pengo water, was effected by duly appointed munsiffs. Yar Mahomed was adjudged to be responsible for the fight, and on the recommendation of the Jirgah, he was fined a thousand rupees and severely reprimanded by the Agent to the Governor-General.

ONE of the most sensational of recent murder trials has just been completed at Philippopolis. It was a case surrounded by circumstances of the most distressing character, two prominent officials being found guilty of an exceptionally cold blooded murder, and the victim a young concert singer, whose extraordinary beauty was her greatest misfortune. Anna Szimon was her name, and she was the daughter of a shopkeeper in Buda Pesth. When eighteen years of age, possessing a promising voice, she was induced to undertake a singing engagement in Sofia. She was soon surrounded by a crowd of admirers, foremost among whom was Major Boitscheff, an officer of the Bulgarian Prince's Guards, and adjutant of Princess Marie Louise. He promised to marry her and in her twentieth year a child was born. She urged Boitscheff to marry her before its birth. But he declined, refusing to provide for either of them. She besought him in vain. Her engagement with her employers at a cafe chantant ceased, and she became destitute. Not till then was she importunate. She went to the Prince's palace to plead with her betrayer, but he sent the guards to drive her away. A second time she went in the hope of seeing him, staying through the night so as not to miss him. He told her he was about to make a rich marriage, and that this should not make any difference to her. She implored him to remember his promise to her, but losing patience he appears to have entered into a plot with his friend Novelics, the Prefect of Police, and a trusted gendarme to make away with the unfortunate girl. He wrote to her saying that he would go with her to his property or the other side of the Maritza, for a week, that they might talk over matters. Trusting him she met him on April 21st, and with his brother and the gendarme they took her at night in a hired conveyance, and drove towards the Maritza bridge. The letter in which the meeting was arranged she had fortunately shown to some friends, and when they received no tidings of her for several days they communicated with some journalists, who set the law in motion. What had happened in the meantime was this. The poor girl had no sooner entered the carriage than her pretended lover and the gendarme attempted to drug her. She jumped out of the carriage, but Boitscheff and Novelics, who had been previously riding on the coach-box, and the gendarme seized her and she was again drugged. She was strangled ; large stones were tied to her body, and she was thrown over the bridge into the river below. As a result of the journalists' action the whole dark outrage was revealed. The three men implicated were arrested, after the admission of the coachman who drove the conveyance. Novelics, on being examined, admitted everything but denied having had a hand in the affair. He asserted that both before and after the murder Boitscheff told him that the Prince and Princess wished that an end should be put to the scandal at any price. Novelics persisted in saying that Anna lived when she was taken out of the carriage, and that Boitscheff throttled her in the road, but the Court assumed that Boitscheff and Novelics strangled her together when she first tried to escape by jumping out of the window. Boitscheff's examination, we are told, thrilled the court. He was gay and witty, had seen nothing, heard nothing, had given no orders, and on being shown the rings which Novelics had taken off the girl's fingers, said that one of them had been stolen from him by Anna in the day when he was intimate with her. He admitted having asked Novelics to lock the girl up. Indeed, among Novelics' papers was a letter from Boitscheff in which he said : "You must rid me of this girl somehow—she behaves in a scandalous way in the street every time I leave the Palace, and the Court has several times felt annoyed. It is the Prince's wish that the girl should be removed." He supposed Novelics killed the girl because she tried to escape him when he was taking her across the frontier. This in brief is the story of a tragedy which has thrilled Hungary and Bulgaria for the past three months. It is satisfactory to know that the jury found Boitscheff and Novelics guilty of murder, and the gendarme of being an accomplice. The two first were condemned to death, but the sentence in each case was commuted to imprisonment for life with deprivation of civil rights. The Court in the exercise of its extensive powers also ordered them to pay 5,000 francs each to the child of the murdered woman and defray the expenses of bringing it up. The gendarme was sentenced to six years and eight months' imprisonment and eight years' loss of civil rights.

AT a time when a great deal of money is being advanced to cultivators by Government for the purpose of enabling them to carry out agricultural improvements, including rough and ready systems of irrigation, it is interesting to note the information contained in an addition just made to the Agricultural Ledger regarding the use made of dams and bunds by the cultivators of the Presidency. The information was given in a memorandum written by Mr. Ozanne, the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, two or three years ago, and forwarded along with other Provincial reports on the same subject to Sir Edward Buck. The flat plains of Gujerat, the irrigated tracts of Sind, and the district of Khandeish seem to be the only parts of the Presidency where the practice of constructing bunds is not largely resorted to. The embankments are of three classes—(1) those essential to the particular method of cultivation ; (2) those to correct slopes of fields in undulating lands with a view to prevent erosion by surface drainage, etc. ; and (3) those raised to reclaim lands from the sea or tidal rivers. The construction of the last class of embankments generally demands large capital, both on account of the extent and costliness of embankments necessary, and because return for capital expenditure is not immediate or early. In the dry crop lands of the Deccan and the Karnatik, the object in view is the second, but a double purpose is served ; by intercepting the flood water, the dams also catch silt which acts as manure, and increases the fertility of the land. Embankments are constantly resorted to in the sweet rice lands of the Konkan and the hilly tracts of the Western Ghauts for the purpose of impounding rain water in accordance with the requirements of the rice cultivation. These lands also are incidentally benefited by deposits of silt. Bunds are indispensible in the case of the salt land reclamations along the Konkan Coast. The embankments exclude the tide, and the soil being gradually sweetened by the passage of rain floods in the monsoon it becomes suitable for rice cultivation. These embankments are very useful, and have done much to extend the area of irrigation. Government encourage them by the grant of takhavi advances, and by special concessions, but it is open to question whether these concessions go as far as they ought, seeing the valuable part they play in the agrarian economy. In the present year very large takhavi advances are being made, and it is satisfactory that some part of the money is devoted to this form of agricultural improvement.

ACCORDING to a telegram from our Simla correspondent, the Government of India has sanctioned a sum of twenty thousand rupees for the purpose of improving the Bombay Dockyard. The money is to be expended in the construction of two barges for diving operations which have for their object the deepening of the entrance to the Duncan Docks. But few of our readers would be able to state where the Duncan Docks are situated, for the Dockyard authorities are given to keeping matters very much to themselves, and the public knows very little of those huge blocks of buildings in the extensive compounds on the east side of the island. Within the Government Dockyard are a suite of graving docks, two of which are known as the Duncan Docks. They were constructed in the first decade of the century. The Upper Duncan Dock was until 1892 286 feet long by 64 feet, and the Lower Duncan Dock 246 feet by 64. The two together until recently formed a graving dock capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat, being 532 feet long. A few years later under the direction of Major Porter, R.E., the docks were lengthened and deepened. For though the combined docks were sufficiently spacious for most purposes, the depth of water over the sills was only seventeen feet. It is now twenty-seven. There has, however, always been a tendency for the sand to silt up at the entrance, and the efficiency of the dredging system is discounted. This is now to be remedied and operations are to be commenced forthwith.

THE statement of a contemporary to the effect that two deaths from plague had occurred at the Byculla Schools, is devoid of foundation.

THE steamer Zweena, which went up the Hughli river last week and is now lying at Budge-Budge, brought a full cargo of kerosine oil from Sumatra. This trade is absolutely a new one, the first vessel with petroleum from Sumatra having arrived less than a year ago. The Calcutta agents are Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. The petroleum is said to burn very well and is in great favour in China and the Malay Peninsula, where it is displacing Russian oil. There have been a good many rumours recently to the effect that the Caspian petroleum trade to India is likely to come to a termination owing to the great demand for the oil in Russia itself, where it is not only used for lighting purposes, but is in steadily increasing demand for driving railway locomotives and steamers. Such being the case, it is just as well that India should have another source besides America from which to draw her kerosine.

MARK TWAIN, who is to winter in Vienna, and who has been keenly enjoying himself in Paris of late, says that the Jubilee procession, in which "all the nations seemed to be filing by," was a sort of allegorical suggestion of the Last Day : and, he adds, "some who live to see that day will probably recall this one, if they are not too much disturbed in mind at the time." Miss Clemens is to be trained by Professor Leschetizky as a concert singer.

AN interesting bronze pin has recently been discovered by Canon Greenwell of Durham—acting under the auspices of the East Riding Antiquarian Society—in a prehistoric mound at the so-called "Danes' Graves" near Driffield. The Romans knew nothing of enamelling till they learned the art from the ancient Britons, and it is evident that the pin belongs to a type which is quite peculiar to the early iron age. As a find it is absolutely unique, because it undoubtedly gives an exact picture of the wheel of the British war-chariot of the period—and this has never occurred before. The workmanship equals anything that a modern goldsmith could turn out. When the Romans entered what is now the East Riding of Yorkshire—perhaps centuries after this pin was buried—they found a people called the Brigantes (hill dwellers) occupying the Yorkshire Wolds, and of these people, who originally came from the region of the Black Sea, the dark-haired lady who wore the hairpin must in her day have been one of some importance. Other valuable discoveries have been made during the same excavations, and the relics found will be deposited in the county museum at York.

THERE is a whole drama in this. Thirty years ago Theodore Hatton and his wife, Marion, then living at Amboy, Syracuse, N.Y., had a row because she sewed a trousers button on his vest. Mrs. Hatton threw a spool at him, and he left the house and never returned. Mrs. Hatton has just heard that he has brought an action for divorce against her in the State of Illinois, and she has prepared to defend it. Hatton lives in Chicago, and is said to have become quite wealthy.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WATER FOUND IN THE SOUDAN DESERT.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The wells that have been sunk in the desert, one hundred miles south of Wady Halfa, are working admirably.

The Arabs are greatly astonished at this, and prophesy that it will revolutionize the country.

THE SOUDAN RAILWAY.

Many ex-Dervishes are working cheerfully on the construction of the Railway, which has now reached 137 miles towards Abuhamed.

PRESIDENT FAURE IN RUSSIA.

At a grand banquet given at Peterhof, last night, in honor of President Faure, toasts were exchanged affirming that the visit would draw closer the powerful ties which unite the two countries.

The word "alliance," however, was not mentioned in the speeches.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WHEAT.

The excitement in wheat has extended to the British wheat-market, and the price in some places has reached 37 shillings per quarter.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Aug. 23.

Lord Salisbury has made a proposal to the Powers to enable Greece to raise a loan to pay the indemnity, the Powers controlling the revenues sufficiently to pay the interest.

PRESIDENT FAURE IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.

President Faure arrived at Peterhof to-day.

He was met by the Tsar at Kronstadt on board the Royal Yacht.

The greatest popular enthusiasm is displayed at the visit.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BOMBAY DOCKYARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Estimates amounting to twenty thousand rupees have been sanctioned for the construction of two barges for diving operations to deepen the entrance to the Duncan Docks in the Bombay Dockyard, and the commencement of that work has been approved.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE

The deliberations of the Railway Conference, which meets again to-morrow, are expected to be brief, as the thirty crores ear marked for Railway Extension will be absorbed in the lines already under construction, and in the present state of finances there is likely to be little in addition to spend.

The order of precedence to be given to most of the proposed State lines has already been settled, though the merits of a number of branch and other lines which do not involve any outlay upon Government have still to be considered.

Mr. Dring, of the East Indian Railway, is now in Simla.

CRICKET : POONA GYMKHANA VS. HINDUS.

POONA, Aug. 24.

A cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and Poona Hindus commenced to-day. The weather [illegible] fine, and nearly two thousand Hindus from the [illegible] to witness the match.

Play [illegible] an at 11-30. The Hindus won the toss, and went first, making a grand stand, and completing their first innings by 130 runs; of which Bala m[illegible] 34, Narsingrao 22, Bhide and Papat 13 each. The fielding of the home team was loose, and they [illegible]rly lost four good catches. Deas took eight wick[illegible] giving 57 runs; Lewis took two for 41, and Brow[illegible]ave 17 runs without taking any wicket.

The Gymkhana went in fo[r] their first venture, and made a poor show, four of the players being out by leg before the wicket. They completed their inning by 83 runs. Bradford, [illegible]eas, and Melville contributed double figures, namely 29, 13, and 10.

The Hindus went in for their second vent[illegible] and made 33 for four wickets down.

The match will be resumed to-morrow.

BALL AT THE GYMKHANA CLUB.

Sir Charles and Lady Nairne gave a ball, this evening, at the Gymkhana Club, nearly three-hundred ladies and gentlemen being present. Several came from Bombay, Ahmednagar, Satara, Siru, and other places. The guests commenced to arrive after 9-30, and were cordially received by General and Mrs. Nairne, Major and Mrs. Mercer, and Captains Lecky and Dimsdale, and conducted to the ball, which was beautifully decorated with ferns and evergreens. Dancing commenced after the guests assembled. There were eighteen pieces with two extras.

The String Band of the Royal Irish Rifles was in attendance.

SIMLA AND THE FRONTIER WARS.

We have been told from time to time that the "Simla Exodus" is responsible for one-half the misfortunes which befall this country, and before long it seems likely to be charged with the other half. Already all the frontier troubles are ascribed to it. An ironical suggestion a few days ago that the public should consider whether these frontier risings did not furnish a conclusive lesson on the monstrous nature of the arrangement which keeps Government and the Commander-in-Chief stowed away at Simla instead of being "in the thick of the whole business at Calcutta," has been gravely adopted by "Capital," which remarks: "The first observation that occurs to us to make is that if the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief remained at Calcutta and did not go to Simla we should probably have no frontier wars at all. The Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and a select coterie of young military bloods all assemble at this hill station, and having nothing else to do, these young gentlemen endeavour to foment frontier disturbances with a view to an ultimate shower of honours and decorations. We have no hesitation in saying that, apart from the wicked and wanton waste of public money which is caused by the Simla Exodus, it has burdened the Indian revenue with a debt of many crores of rupees consequent on irritating little frontier wars which have only secured territory not worth keeping and increased the hostility of the border tribes." And all this time several first class mullahs have been receiving congratulations on their powers of inflammatory oratory and have been hugging the assurance of having deserved Paradise—whereas not to them but to the ordinary subaltern or rather a select Ouida-sque variety, should be ascribed the praise! Still it is pleasant to see the journals of "the metropolis" reasoning so acutely, since it is evidence that they have got over their panic about the riots and recovered their nerves. They ought not to shrink from exposing the full iniquity of our rulers, or abandon such a many-sided theme until the public is satiated with evidence. For instance, it is well known that the influence of forest-clad mountains on the rainfall is very great, and it cannot be doubted by any thoughtful person that the clearances carried out in founding these large and spreading hill stations must have had a prejudicial effect on the monsoon, and hence have been a potent factor in bringing famine on the land. Again, the plague is endemic in certain hill tracts, and what medical testimony will deny that it may thus have got a hold among the retinues and dependents of our migratory officials, and by that means been carried down to infect our cities. Finally, the sober-minded must see too serious evidence of a "warning" in the earthquake which only wrought destruction in the frivolous hill headquarters of the administration of Assam [illegible]

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE MIANGULS SURRENDER.

HEAVY LOSSES SUSTAINED IN THE FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MINGAORA THRO' CHAKDARA, Aug. 23.

The Mianguls are supposed to have gone to Mahabun mountain.

Yesterday a reconnaissance party proceeded to Mianglor and six miles beyond that into the Upper Swat Valley.

The inhabitants were submissive, and the Valley appeared most fertile.

The roads were found to lead from Mianglor and Char Bagh to the Indus.

Valuable survey work was done.

The Brigade marches back to Barikhot to-morrow, with at least six hundred firearms secured from the enemy.

The recent losses suffered by the enemy have, from their own accounts, been under-estimated. This is borne out by the presence of many new graves to be noticed on all hands in Ziarat.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON SUDDA OUTPOST.

ANXIETY CONCERNING ALI MUSJID AND FORT MAUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

News which left Kurram at 6 o'clock this (Monday) evening, reports an attack on the Sudda outpost by the tribesmen as being then imminent.

The place is held by a Detachment of the 36th Sikhs and a hundred men of the Kurram militia.

An attack is also probable on Parachinar, which is a stronger post, and held by a wing of the 5th Gurkhas, two hundred of the 36th Sikhs, three hundred of the Kurram militia, and two mountain guns. There are still two ladies and two children in the place, and both it and Sadda are some six days' march from Kohat, which is the nearest place from which any large reinforcement can be pushed up. Both should be impregnable, however, against the tribal attack.

General Westmacott has gone himself with the 4th Dragoon Guards and K Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to endeavour by shelling the enemy to relieve the pressure on Fort Maude, where fighting has been going all day.

It is not certain, however, that he will be able to get through, and some anxiety is felt for the safety of both Ali Musjid and Fort Maude.

FORT MAUDE RELIEVED, EVACUATED, AND BURNED.

GENERAL BLOOD'S RETURN MARCH.

LATER.

Fort Maude was successfully relieved last night, the enemy retiring on General Westmacot's guns shelling them. The Khyber Rifles lost three killed in their defence against their Afridi kinsmen and safely marched to Jamrud.

Fort Maude was seen in flames after their departure. No news has come through of Ali Masjid.

Communication is also interrupted with the Forts in the Kurram Valley which were expecting attack last night.

All is quiet in Swat.

General Blood is expected to commence his return march to-day.

THE BONERWALS RETREATING.

Reports from the interior of the Boner country state that the Bonerwals are streaming back to their homes with great numbers of their dead and wounded from the Landakai fight.

THE MAD MULLAH.

The Mad Mullah, finding himself unable to do more in the Swat Valley, is now moving in the direction of Black Mountain.

RUMOURED DISASTER IN THE KHYBER.

LAHORE, Aug. 24.

It is reported at Peshawar that one Mir Bashir Badshah and Mullah Hamed, residing near Torah, with a large number of Afridi tribesmen, attacked our Sepoys near Ali Musjid yerterday, about 1-30 p.m., killing 300 men and taking their rifles, and the[illegible] proceeding with a large gathering to attack our fo[illegible]rce on Lowragt.

A gen[illegible]al rising of Afridis is feared.

UNEASINESS AT QUETTA.

There is a ve[illegible] uneasy feeling in Quetta, and the troops are warned [illegible] to be in readiness to march to New Chaman.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Commissariat officers have been recalled from furl[illegible]ugh at Home:—Major Marrett, Captains Hilliard, [illegible] Hall, Reptsir, Sullivan, and Rich; and Lieut[illegible]enants Marriott and Rampini; also Captains Cr[illegible]pps and Corfield, their health permitting.

With a view to enabling Brigadier-General Elles to move freely [illegible] on the Peshawar border during the present unse[illegible]ttled state of affairs, Colonel Wilson, 34th Pion[illegible]eers, has been appointed to direct the ordinary duti[illegible]es of the garrison at Peshawar, while Colonel Mac[illegible]Gregor, Colonel on the Staff at Fyzabad, will act f[illegible]or Colonel Wilson as Colonel on the Staff at Rawalp[illegible]indi.

The services of [illegible] Surgeon-Captains Mitter and Macrae, and Surge[illegible]on-Lieutenants Illington and Brown, and of Royal [illegible] Engineer Lieutenants William-son, Hearn, and She[illegible]ppard, are replaced at the disposal of the Comman[illegible]der-in-Chief.

Major H. M. P. Hawke[illegible] has also been recalled from leave at Home.

Lieutenant Carter, 8th B[illegible]ombay Infantry, is permanently appointed to [illegible] the Bombay Political Department.

Captains Bellibivar, W[illegible] Weyton, Roome, and Vincent all move up in the [illegible] 7th Bombay Lancers [illegible] the retirement of [illegible] to fill the vacancy caused by [illegible] Major Monteith.

Second Lieutenant Thomas, [illegible] of the Cheshire Regi[illegible]ment, is to officiate as Wing Of[illegible]ficer of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry. Misses R[illegible]amsay and Ruddock [illegible] Nursing Service, are admitted to the Indian Arm[illegible]y.

THE AFRIDIS IN [illegible] ARMS.

EXTRAORDINARY FAN[illegible]ATICISM.

[illegible]BAD, Aug. 24.

ALLAHA[illegible]ir's letter was received at Peshawar, says the *Pione*[illegible]

On the very day on which the Am[illegible]'s correspondent, the Afridis were moving upon th[illegible] Khyber. [illegible]ng the various clans as those receiving subsidies fr[illegible]

There has been much dissention am[illegible]m the Government of India were averse to joini[illegible] in any hostilities. But the extraordinary fanatic[illegible]l excitement which prompted the attack on the Ma[illegible]lakhand, and led to the Mohmand raid, seems to have [illegible] carried away even the most far-sighted Afridi headme[illegible]n.

The whole tribe is said to be in arms, though [illegible] it is not clear whether the Kuki Khels near Peshaw[illegible]ar itself have deserted their Malik, Amin Khan, wh[illegible] last week, sent a contingent to reinforce Landi Kotal and Ali Masjid.

However this may be, the Afridi lashkar appeared [illegible] Khyber early on Monday morning. The tribesmen apparently moved from Bozai Valley by the Alachi route, which brought them into the pass quite close to Ali Masjid. They attacked that fort, held by detachment of the Khyber Rifles, presumably by some Kuki Khels, Firing was also heard in this direction before 8 a.m. and later in the day.

News brought into Jamrud, says that the Afridis were moving down the pass, and on the way came across Fort Maude, which is about four miles from Jamrud. This fort is a small one, but is strongly built, well placed on an eminence overlooking the road, and is usually held by 40 or 50 Khyber Rifles. But I cannot say what was the strength of the detachment within walls on Monday. The small garrison seems to have behaved staunchly, as in the afternoon they were reported to be still holding out though closely pressed.

The Khyber is swarming with Afridis, their line extending a mile and a-half.

This was the position in the Khyber itself on Monday afternoon, but at the same time reports were received of another body of Afridis moving on a more southerly line, their objective being the Kuki Khel, village of Kadam, which lies at the foot of the hills, some two miles South-west of Jamrud. At Peshawar itself the main body of troops with two Batteries are held in reserve.

At three o'clock news was received that Fort Maude was still being attacked.

The K Battery, 4th Dragoon Guards, and four Companies British Infantry are ordered to move from Tamrud to the mouth of the Khyber with a view to rendering assistance, if their should prove practicable. As the part, however, is some distance up the pass itself, the force could not with safety have moved far into the hills, where it would be liable to flank attacks.

The K Battery eventually opened fire at 2,600 yards on a number of tribesmen sighted. These retired at once, but it was not found possible to proceed up the pass, so the Battery with the escort returned to Jamrud.

In the evening later information was received that two of the defenders of Fort Maude and eighteen attacking the force had been killed.

The little garrison presumably had to surrender, as at night the fort was seen in flames. The post was one of no great importance, but its capture may encourage the Afridis to push forward.

I cannot yet say what tactics the Afridis will follows, but if they are emboldened by their unopposed march down the Khyber to leave the hills and venture into the plain near Jamrud or Bara, punishment will be terribly severe as the Cavalry and Horse Arillery will be able to cut them off. They may possibly elect to cling to the low hills, which bound the plain from the entrance of the Khyber right down to Bara, and even Aimal Chabuttra, near the Kohat pass.

THE FIELD HOSPITALS FROM BOMBAY.

The Native Field Hospital No. 63 will be despatched to-morrow (Thursday) evening in a special mixed troop train from the Sassoon Dock, at 5 p.m., to Rawalpindi. It comprises Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. W. Barren, I.M.S., in charge, Surgeon-Lieut. H. A. F. Kapton, I.M.S., Surgeon-Lieut. A. Hooton, I.M.S., and Surgeon-Lieut. V. B. Bennett, I.M.S., one commissariat sargeant, eight hospital assistants, four pack store havaldars, four hospital store-keepers, one transport agent, eight native ward orderlies, four cooks, four water carriers, six ward sweepers, one carpenter, four pakhali bhisties, two washermen, one sirdar, two mates, one hundred and twenty-six bearers, two others, four chargers, thirteen ponies, and twenty-six private servants.

Although there is now much less prospect of a serious attack the garrison of 500 Sikhs and Gurkhas in Parachinar Fort, Kurram Valley, may still possibly have to emulate the deeds of the defenders of Chitral Fort and Chakdara. Their position rather resembles that which the handful of officers and men had to face in Chitral, though the Turis, unlike the Chitralis, are not hostile to us—in fact until the Kurram was taken over the inhabitants of the valley were constantly being raided by Afghan tribesmen, not to mention the Zaimukhts and Chamkanis. In the case of both garrisons it is the enemy from without who is most active. The Bajouris sent by Umra Khan did most of the fighting in Chitral: if anyone, the tribes on the eastern border of Kurram will be the enemy at Parachinar. It was a long cry from the Peshawar frontier to Chitral when General Low's force set out on its mission of relief, and a hostile country had to be passed through. From Parachinar to Kohat is roughly 100 miles, but 50 of these lie within our old border; the remainder are within the limits of Kurram. Any troops sent from Kohat will march without opposition to Thall; beyond that station they may find their way barred up the Kurram Valley, though the opposition, if any is offered, is not now expected to be serious. The Turis would welcome the troops, and if 300 of their levies are, as anticipated, prepared to share in the defence of the fort, they would be stimulated to action by the knowledge that their own clansmen are in danger. The Kurram Valley Militia have always borne a good name, their Commandant, Captain Roos Keppell, of the Royal Scot Fusiliers, having given them an excellent training. They may now have a chance of proving their loyalty and staunchness as is, similarly the case with the Khyber rifles. The garrison of Parachinar, if assailed in earnest, would have to hold out for a fortnight at least. The normal garrison is only two companies of native infantry, but a wing of the 5th Gurkhas and two guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery are fortunately in the valley, their presence having been required to settle matters with the Chamkani tribesmen. The Gurkhas were recalled into the fort some little time ago, as the Chamkanis had squaired their disputes with Government. Parachinar is almost on the site of the cantonment with General Durham Massey marked out at Shalozan in 1879 when it was thought that Kurram would be annexed permanently. It is well removed from the hills, which is an advantage for its defenders. The small civil station clusters about the fort built for its protection. The garrison should render a good account of itself if attacked, for it will not be taken by surprise, as last week the warning had been received that a tribal force was on the move.

A Peshwar telegram says:—We are beginning to feel a little more settled and organized on this frontier. We have our central reserves with detachments watching the defiles leading across the border, our front stretches for 35 miles from north to south, and right, centre and left are all now connected with head-quarters and with each other by field telegraph and by helios and lamps. Camels and bullock transpot are coming in and being organised. The Kabul River rather spoils lateral communication between the right and centre, making a long detour by the new bridge necessary, as Michni is not possible at present for a bridge. The 5th Bengal Sappers have restored the Road to Shabkadr from here. They only asked for three days' fine weather to complete it and they did not disappoint us though such was the pressure of traffic that the ferry had to be closed until the bridge was well towards completion. Transport on the Shabkadr line is worked by stages.

Owing to disturbing reports, a column consisting of two squadrons, 9th Bengal Lancers, 57th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, half a battalion of the Somersets, and the 30th Punjab Infantry, marched at 4 p. m. on Saturday for Bar, and a wing of the Gordons and another of the 28th Bombay Pioneers also were to move to Jumrood on Sunday, leaving a strong reserve still in Peshawar.

THE FIGHT AT LANDAKAI.

A correspondent, writing under date Landakai, August 17th, says:—

The force under General Sir Bindon Blood moved from Thana this morning at 6-30 a.m., and on clearing the village of Thana the heights above Jalala and Landakai were seen to be crowned by masses of the enemy distributed along the ridges, as on the preceding evening. The force moved steadily up to the foot of the long spur which runs down towards the Swat river from the range on the right, and the attack was commenced by the West Kent driving back skirmishers from the small spur in front, where they were presently reinforced by No. 7 M. B., under Major Fegan, who kept up a galling fire on the main body of the enemy assisted by No. 10 Field Battery from the plain below. They had come up to their position over ground which was very difficult for wheeled artillery. Meanwhile the main attack under Brigadier-General Meiklejohn was developed on the right, the 24th P. I., supported by the 31st P. I., with 45th Sikhs in reserve, worked their way up the hill to within 500 yards of the crest line, where they opened a heavy fire on the position. By this time No. 8 Bombay M. B., commanded by Captain Birch, had joined the firing line, and came into action at a range of about 500 yards. The resistance offered here was slight, and the troops soon won their way to the summit of the ridge. They now wheeled to the left swept the crest of the hill before them for a short distance, when they were joined by the West Kent. The battery (No. 8) now opened fire on a small stone fort at a range of 600 yards and after shelling it for about ten minutes it was rushed by the West Kent. Resistance had now practically ceased, and the enemy were seen streaming away across the plain below in the direction of Butkhela and were harrassed by shrapnel from No. 8 at a longish range. All this time the Guides had been anxiously awaiting their opportunity; a narrow causeway commanded by the enemy's fire prevented them from passing round the end of the ridge into the plain beyond, but when the position was evacuated they at once advanced and were seen from above moving rapidly towards the village of Kotah. The retreating tribesmen had reached a point about a mile beyond this village and were already close under the hills. Passing the village the Guides broke into a gallop; watching from the hills it was plain that the fugitives could reach shelter before it was possible for the cavalry to overtake them. The heavy ricefields soon told on the troop horses, and a few, better mounted than the rest, singled themselves out from the crowd. Then occurred a most regrettable incident—the two leaders, poor Lieutenant Greaves and Captain Palmer, were met by a heavy volley—the former was shot dead and Palmer's horse was killed and he himself shot through the right wrist. Colonel Adams and Lord Fincastle, who were close behind, at once dashed in to rescue their fallen comrades, who were now surrounded by a crowd of *ghazis*—both their horses were shot under them and they found themselves under a heavy fire at a distance of about 20 yards. But this time Lieutenant MacLean with a few sowars had arrived on the scene and dashed in most gallantly to the rescue of their officers. Lieutenant Greaves' body was safely removed, but meanwhile Lieutenant MacLean was shot through both thighs and bled to death almost immediately. Colonel Adams and some of his men again charged into the hornets' nest at the risk of their lives and bore away his body.

The cavalry now took up their position in a neighbouring clump of trees, which they defended until relieved by some Infantry and No. 8 Mountain Battery. This closed the operations of the day, and the enemy retreated over the hills.

Their loss is unknown. Our other casualties were Colonel Adams, Guides, slightly wounded; three sepoys 24th P. I., wounded; one sepoy, 31st P. I., wounded; one sepoy, 45th Sikhs, wounded; two followers wounded.

The force is encamped near Landakai. The 10th Field Battery, escorted by the 11th B. L. have returned to Kbar. The troops will move out at 6-30 to-morrow morning and some further resistance is expected. The weather keeps clear and fine. As some of the Bunerwals who had been engaged in the fight were retreating into their own country over the Morah Pass, they were pursued and routed by Major Dalamain with two squadrons of the 11th B. L., who had been left behind at Thana, and who now accounted for some 20 or 30 of these tribesmen.—*Pioneer.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	8
B Mandvie and Chuckla		2	22
C Market	1	0	21
D Khetwadi	0	0	5
E Mazagon	1	0	31
F Parel	0	0	4
G Mahim	0	0	6
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	15
Total	4	4	112
Total to date	12,749	10,766	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	24
Deaths	15

Deaths from cholera were reported from several wards, as under:—A Ward, 1; B Ward. 2; D Ward, 1; E Ward, 6; and G Ward, 3.

THE BYCULLA DISTRICT.

This morning, Dr. Taylor will give over medical charge of the Byculla District, to Dr. Leumann.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The reports of the medical officers of the several districts, submitted to the Plague Committee, yesterday morning, stated that two suffering cases and one suspicious case of plague were discovered at Dongree Street, Nowroji Hill, and removed to the Grant Road Hospital. Two fatal cases of plague were also reported from Dongree on Monday. Two cases of cholera were discoverd in the Mandvie ward, and removed to the hospital.

MISTAKEN CHARITY.

No less than two hundred people have arrived in Bombay from Sholapur to seek work, and the local authorities have ascertained that many of them have had their railway fare paid by some Marwaries at Sholapur.

DISCOVERY OF THREE PLAGUE CASES.

Dr. A. P. Dantes, Medical Officer, Dongri, No. 3 District, accompanied by his usual comrades Messrs. G. Moses and Maneckji Jamsetji Chandana, special constables, set out yesterday morning, at 7, and the inspection lasted for three hours. While inspecting houses at Nowroji Hill, 1st Road, Mr. Chandana found a patient, named Dhondooba Sadoo, aged 35. Dr. Dantes examined him and found that he was attacked with bubonic fever, and he was immediately removed to Grant Road Hospital. Dr. Dantes took the search party to Dongri Street for inspection duty. Mr. Moses, in company of Dr. Dantes, found a Khoja woman, named Khanoobai, widow of Noormahomed, aged 30, lying in bed in house No. 594, Dongri Street. Dr. Dantes examined her and found that she was attacked with bubonic plague and had a bubo in her right arm-pit. She was removed to the Khoja Hospital. Tantanpura Street. The patient's son, Ali Noormahomed, was found dead in the next room of the same house. Dr. Dantes observed that he was attacked with bubonic plague and had a bubo in his left groin. These two cases were removed last night to this house from Samuel Street Cross Lane, in which a fatal case of plague was found at the general inspection.

THE LONAULI PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

Surgeon-Captain Leumann acknowledges the following subscriptions in aid of the above fund:—The Hon'ble Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Rs. 50; A Friend, 2 blankets; A Friend, 10 blankets; Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, a cheque of Rs. 40; A Friend, 12 blankets and 12 sheets.

LOWER DAMAUN.

The last two days passed without any death in Lower Damaun, but on Sunday a girl of five years of Mr. Machado, Customs Inspector at Bhisrol, died of asthma. There is general disappointment among people owing to the authorities not having yet restored communication between Upper and Lower Damaun, although there has been no case of plague since the beginning of this month at the latter place, and the general health is excellent.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The return of plague cases and mortality for the week ending August 20 gives the follows totals:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	28	21
Poona	19	9
Districts.		
Surat	9	4
Thana	12	11
Ahmednagar	1	1
Nasik	16	8
Poona	147	105
Satara	128	144
Kolaba	14	10
Territories.		
Baroda	2	2
Kathiawar	1	1
Kolhapur	2	1
Cutch	37	26
Palanpur	2	5
Total	418	348

The death-roll now stands as follows:—

Total deaths week ending August 20	348
" " previously reported	30,879
Total	31,227

The mortality for the week ending August 13 was 304, the previous week 222, and for the last week in July, 167.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

August 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Cayenne-Para, interrupted.
Owing to pressure of messages of higher class, deferred telegrams to Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

H. E. AT THE NEW HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 24.

This morning the Governor visited the Municipal hall and received an address, which was read by the Hon'ble Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal.

In reply, his Excellency dealt with the subjects referred to in the address which was published yesterday.

He was, he said, sorry that Government could not grant the same site as asked for the desired garden.

Referring to the plague operations, Lord Sandhurst remarked that the Ahmedabad Municipality had showed great energy and determination in dealing with the pestilence. With the valuable assistance of Mr. Lely, Mr. Gibb, Surgeon Bartholomeuz, and other officers, their efforts had prevented the spread of the plague to Rajputana, Kathiawar, and other places with which Ahmedabad was the chief centre of communication.

Among the local municipalities Ahmedabad really carried off the palm. In Surat also the Collector, Mr. Moore, and at Buisar Dr. and Mrs. Dyson did excellent work in suppressing the plague, and their efforts were successful and won the gratitude of those for whom they laboured. Surgeon Nariman, of Surat, had also rendered excellent service.

As regards the desired loan for drainage work, his Excellency promised to give the matter his most careful and sympathetic consideration when it officially came before him.

His Excellency referred to the excellent services which Mr. Runchodlal rendered to the city by his charity and by his energetic efforts. He hoped there were many public-spirited citizens like him. He believed the plague operations had caused inconvenience to many, but personal considerations must sink when the safety of towns and villages was concerned. He hoped that Mr. Runchodlal would live many years in which he would exercise his energies for the public good.

The Governor then drove to the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary to open the new Obstetric Ward endowed by Mr. Runchodlal.

Rao Bahadur Keshavlal having read the history of the undertaking, the Governor declared the Ward open. In his remarks his Excellency dwelt on the necessity for the employment of lady doctors, as in India women liked to be treated by members of their own sex. He was glad that the prejudice against hospitals was dying out. He wished success to Miss Kapadia, the lady doctor in charge of this ward, and eulogised her good work.

Mr. Lely proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency, for whom three cheers were given.

LOYAL GUZERAT.

In the afternoon the Governor received addresses from the Talukdars and Thakors of Guzerat and from the Jain community.

The first of these congratulated the Governor on the signal success which had attended the efforts to combat the plague and famine, and expressed an utter abhorrence of the dastardly assassination of the two devoted officers at Poona. They looked with loathing upon the scurrilous and disrespectful articles in Vernacular papers, and assured the Governor that Guzerat will always remain loyal.

His Excellency in reply thanked the Talukdars for their sympathetic allusion to the Poona murders and their repudiation of the violent articles in the Native Press, though he assured them that criticism, nay keen criticism, was never objected to by Government. He advised them to be careful in the selection of their karbharies, and said that in the Commissioner and Collectors they would find disinterested advisers.

Mr. Mansooklal Bhogabhoy and other leading men in the Jain community of Ahmedabad and Bombay, including Mr. Premchund Roychand were present, when the following address to Lord Sandhurst was read:—

May it please Your Excellency:—We, the members of the Jain community, most cordially welcome your Excellency to this important city, justly considered as the centre of trade, commerce, and manufacture in this large and fertile province of Guzerat.

Your Excellency must have marked with satisfaction the signs of peace, prosperity, and contentment pervading this whole city, and it is no exaggeration to say that Ahmedabad has never been so happy and prosperous, as it is under the benign influence of the British Rule.

The Jain community of this country, numbering over a million souls, is pre-eminently noted for its loyalty, devotion, love of peace and eagerness to obey the established laws of the land. We are also well-known for our strong mercantile instincts. Mercy, charity, and fraternity form the guiding principles of our faith. Our extreme regard for the preservation of life in any form has almost become proverbial. With these ideas of humanity and abhorrence for loss of life, uppermost in our hearts, your Excellency can very well imagine with what natural feelings of dismay and disgust we must have heard the harrowing news of the foul murders of two of the very best officers of Government, recently committed in Poona, on the night of her most gracious Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. Such an act of irreligion and disloyalty cannot long remain a mystery, and we have every faith that God Almighty will crown your Excellency's efforts towards apprehending the culprits and bringing them to justice with success. It would also be an act of ingratitude were we not to express our appreciation of the far reaching measures adopted by your Excellency's Government for fighting against such infernal foes as plague and famine, and we take this opportunity of congratulating your Excellency on the success which has attended these operations undertaken in the cause of humanity.

We most respectfully beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that the religious instincts of the Jain population of this country, so powerfully predominate over all other considerations that, from a busy millionaire down to a poor penniless widow, each one considers it a mission of life to visit sacred shrines and devote such income as one can spare towards religious purposes with the aim of ensuring final beatitude. We have no political grievances to ventilate, but what we earnestly pray for is, that Government will be pleased to come to our rescue and protect us against the aggressions of the Palitana Darbar, who obstruct us in the peaceful enjoyment of our religious rights, guaranteed to us by the benign British Government.

On this subject we propose with your Excellency's permission to forward a memorial to your Excellency in which we shall explain our grievances at length. We have received an application from members of our community, signed by about 40,000 persons, which we propose to submit along with the memorial. We do not venture to trouble your Excellency on this your Excellency's short visit to our city with the details of our grievances.

With sentiments of sincere love, loyalty, and devotion to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and with feelings of deep respect and admiration for your Excellency.—We beg to subscribe ourselves, your Excellency's most obedient and devoted servants.

The Governor thanked the Jains for their sympathy, and reciprocrated their hope that the Poona miscreants would soon be arrested. He promised a careful consideration of their grievance against the Palitana Durbar when the matter came to him through the proper channel.

THE FAMINE.

Subscriptions to the Famine Fund are still coming in. Within the last two or three days the very substantial sum of Rs. 28,730-9-6 was received from Odessa, which makes, with the amount already sent from St. Petersburg, a total of Rs. 98,153-15-3 from Russia. A further anonymous donation of £100 has been received from a generous subscriber in Wanganui in New Zealand, who desires that his name should not be made public, and a sum of £27-0-8 from Auckland, New Zealand, bringing the contribution from that town up to £1,157-15-9, £750 of which, however, was transmitted through the Mansion House Fund.

Captain Cei, of the Bersaglieri, has invented a rifle by which eighty shots can be fired in a minute without the weapon being removed from the shoulder. Two of these rifles are now being made at the Royal Small Arms Factory at Terni with a view to testing the invention.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The entries for the back-end handicaps, like the falling of the autumn leaves, always remind one of the approaching wane of the year. The nominations that came to hand with the last issue of the sheet "Calendar" cannot be said to be quite satisfactory. At the same time there is something to be said both ways. In numerical strength there is a distinct falling off in both the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire subscriptions, but if the old quotation of quality beating quantity comes into consideration, then the entries are certainly not to be despised.

Be that as it may, there is no getting away from those stubborn facts figures. These tell us that the Cesarewitch entries number 24 less than last year, the Cambridgeshire 13 less, and the Great Eastern Handicap are nine behind. That is one side of the question. On the other, class tells its tale, for we have the classic hero, Galtee More, entered for both of the big events, and no doubt he will be apportioned top weight in each instance, and possibly set just such an impossible task as that of Gladiateur, the second triple-crown hero, who vainly essayed, great hearted horse as he was, to carry 9st 12lb up the Criterion Hill in 1865, when the Cambridgeshire race finished up that ascent. If Galtee More were to accomplish either of these great handicap feats, he could also be classed as a century horse. For the Cesarewitch, Winkfield's Pride, Love Wisely, and The Rush are to be found, and so, too, are Labrador, Bradwardine, Champaubert, Nouveau, Riche, Quarrel, Piety, and Green Lawn. In addition to Labrador, Kingsclere can supply last year's winner, St. Bris, No Fool, and Butter. The three-year-olds can present a brave battle array, as, in addition to Galtee More, we have Masque II., Galatia, Laughing Girl, Goletta Jaquemart, and the Oaks victress, Limasol.

Why such an avowed stayer as Count Schomberg should have been omitted from the Cesarewitch and entered for the Cambridgeshire, is one of those things "no fellah can understand." Masque II. is that French three-year-old whom his owner, M. Halbronn, wished to match against Galtee More, providing the race took place in France, an offer declined with thanks by Mr. Gubbins. At present the French horse is none too sound on his understandings. Of course there is plenty of time for him to recover before the advent of pale October; but I fear there is scant hope of either Galtee More or of Masque II. undergoing this ordeal by battle on that occasion.

As in the Cesarewitch, so in the Cambridgeshire, the Irish hero, Galtee More, stands out the best of his year, but the entry is full of quality, and, as is usual, is well patronised by our Gallic cousins, and so altogether the entry is in every sense representative of equine haut ton. Of animals of matured age entered, we find Clorane, Count Schomberg, Marco, Quarrel, Laveno, Clwyd, Green Lawn, and Keenan, while the four-year-old brigade bristles with the names of Knight of the Thistle, Spook, Labrador, Winkfield's Pride, Diakka, Sandia, Bradwardine, Bridegroom, Balsamo, and Bay Ronald. Whatever may happen with regard to the big race, the Cambridgeshire seems likely to arouse its old-time interest.

We have at length entered on the last month of the season of county cricket. A very wonderful season, on the whole, has it been. Fortune has smiled on the batsman more kindly than for some years past. The batsman has not shown himself ungrateful, for no less than ten men have reached that stage of ambition the thousand runs. One cricketer—of course it is the Indian Prince—is more than half-way to the second thousand. Grace, one is glad to see, is in this first flight. Of the Lancashire men, Baker is the only one who has yet passed the line, but both Ward and Tyldesley will join company with him shortly. Lancashire are doing extremely well just now. Gloucester were beaten in the early part of the week, and Hampshire were slaughtered on Thursday and Friday. This county remains, therefore, at the head of the championship list, and it seems more than ever likely that the honour will be retained. Lancashire was the premier county in 1881. In the following year Lancashire and Nottingham were on a level, in front of the other counties, and in 1889 we were first conjointly with Surrey and Nottingham. In the Gloucestershire match last week the luck was with Lancashire. If the spin of the coin had not, for once in a way, favoured Mr. Hornby, we doubt very much whether victory might not have fallen to the Western people, for whereas the wicket to begin with was in perfect condition, it became, later on, treacherous from the heavy rainfall.

The match with Hampshire was an interesting revival of an old fixture. It is twenty-two years since last the counties met at Old Trafford. On that occasion Lancashire secured, as they did the other, day a big triumph. Hornby had a great part in that victory, playing a splendid innings for 132. After all these years it is pleasant to see Mr. Hornby still in the field, and though he is not the cricketer he was, he is still more than worth his place in the team. William Hickton, who still flourishes in Broughton, did the great damage with his fast bowling, rattling the stumps down at a rare rate. Next to slashing hitting there is nothing one quite likes better than to hear the continued roll of the ball in the wickets, and the people were immensely gratified with the performance of Hickton. When Hampshire followed on he accomplished the remarkable feat of getting all the ten wickets. A. B. and E. B. Rowley played in the game, together with J. F. Leese. On the Hampshire side played Mr. E. L. Ede, the top scorer in each innings of Hampshire. Mr. Ede is an enthusiast, as what old cricketer is not? He regards the game as the finest in the world, and when visiting teams go to Southampton they find him carefully notching the runs in the scoring-box. It is an amiable form of enthusiasm, and one likes it. Lancashire had not the services in the match of Arthur Appleby (who is still an active figure in the cricket field) or of C. Coward. We see, by the way, the name of a young Coward in the Preston eleven. Hampshire and Lancashire have in all engaged just four times in contest. On each occasion the victory has been with the North.

The one sensational event of the week was the defeat of Yorkshire by Gloucester. The game took all sorts of turns. Now it seemed that Gloucester were going to fall easily, then a wonderful partnership was established, and finally, when a betting man would have laid odds that there would be a draw, the last of the Yorkshiremen were polished off in a fashion that gave unconcealed delight to "W. G." The great thing, of course, was the batting or young Jessop. It is not given to all batsmen to make 50 runs in five overs and to score 101 in forty minutes. Perpaps one ought not to explain, for it seems to diminish the value of the feat, that the ground at Harrogate has rather easy boundaries. On four occasions Jessop knocked the ball clean out of the ground, and these strokes counted for six. Townsend, who is developing as a batter, though he seems deteriorating as a bowler—at least, his early successes are not maintained,—made a fine score of 109. Hemingway and Wrathall scored quickly, putting on—against the best Yorkshire bowling—55 runs in exactly 22 minutes. Grace closed the innings of the Gloucester men early on Saturday, leaving Yorkshire with the long score of 366 to get to win, on a wicket which was worn. A team composed of Jessops could easily have accomplished the performance, but Grace was pretty certain that Yorkshire could not do it. Grace, by the way, had told his men to go in for hitting. It was the only way he had of winning. He thought so much of minutes that when W. S. A. Brown, towards the finish of the innings, wished to have the sight-board moved, Grace shouted out to him from the pavilion, and the words sounded in deep bass over the ground, "Go on, you don't want it moved." This, indeed, is the "rigour of the game" in a way that would meet the celebrated wish of Mrs. Sarah Battle. When Yorkshire went in Jackson and Tunnicliffe were clearly of opinion that by imitating the tactics of Gloucester—that is, by forcing the game—the runs might be got; but when Jackson fell, and when the bowling of Roberts was found to raise clouds of dust from a wicket which had been as of iron, the batting became defensive. Once or twice it seemed as if the game would be saved, but a fine effort of Brown (a youth of nineteen) at the finish gave triumph to the county of Grace. Yorkshire, of course, are not out of the run-

ning for the championship because of this defeat, but their fall strengthens the Lancashire position.

The four sixes and fifteen fours of Jessop at Harrogate recall to mind that most famous of all "sloggers" C. I. Thornton. Mr. Thornton was, as Jessop is, the darling of the crowd. Some people regard clogging as unscientific, but that is absurd. Every man plays in his own style, and that style is scientific which suits him best. There is something of poetry in Lionel Palairet's batting; there is what has been described as diablerie in Ranjitsinhji's; there is "epic grandeur" in "W. G.'s," and we have a patience that is monumental in Gunn. With young Jessop, as with Thornton, big and fast hitting is natural, and it certainly is very delightful to those who witness it. In his book on "Cricket" Grace mentions a match in which he played for the Gentlemen of England against Cambridge University in 1871. D. Buchanan was the bowler—he was one of the best amateur bowlers of the day,—and he sent down an over to Thornton. The first ball went for a six, the second and third each for a four, and the fourth for a six. Grace says that, not being the bowler, he laughed at the fun. It was Thornton's custom, even at the Oval, to astonish peaceful passengers in neigbouring streets by knocking the ball clean out of the ground. When grubs were bowled to him, as sometimes they were, he made merry. The most remarkable performance of Thornton was in a match at Scarborough about a dozen years ago, Gentlemen of England v. I. Zingari, when he scored 107 not out. A. G. Steel was the bowler, and one ball of his Thornton sent right out of the ground, over the high houses, and into she square beyond. Eight sixes on that occasion fell to his bat. J. F. Leese was a batsman of the same school. In old days, when the pretty ground at West Cliffe, Preston, was not so big as it is, and when there was a lowly tent where now stands a lordly pavilion, Leese was in the habit of sending the ball high over the trees into the adjoining field, where often enough it was lost in the long grass. At Old Trafford he has made some wonderful strokes, once landing a ball 120 yards. Thornton has a record in this matter of 168 yards. It was on the Brighton ground, where sensational batting is always coming off, and the distance was measured by the Rev. James Pycroft, author of a charming book on the game.

The relation of one sport to another is always an interesting subject, and I had the advantage the other day to see a cricket match in which one side was composed of eminent golfers, whose cricket, no doubt admirable in its generation, had grown a trifle rusty. The opposing eleven—or rather twelve, for so keen was the competition for places in the golfing team that it was impossible to accept the conventional limitation of numbers—had all the advantages of youth and practice. Energy, determination, and experience of life went far to counterbalance these advantages, and though the seniors were compelled to accept defeat, the sting of dishonour was happily absent. Here, if anywhere, is an answer to the cavillers who sneer at golf as an old man's game. Probably hardly one of the golfers had played cricket five times in as many years, several of them dated their experiences from the early seventies, and yet it was found that so far from having degenerated, they were able to bring to an unaccustomed exercise all the fire and much of the skill of their early prime. Golf, in short, is not the game of the old man, but of the perpetual youth.

The golfers, of course, laboured under considerable disabilities. The extraordinarily short and stumpy nature of the bat and (except when facing the bowling) the ridiculously large and clumsy ball provoked a good deal of comment. It was difficult, too realise that in cricket one does not take the full swing, that it pays to top the drive, and that lofted approach shots are generally useless and sometimes dangerous. It is a well-known rule in golf that the ball must not be hit while in motion, and in several instances this rule was rigidly adhered to. A gratifying feature of the game was the reappearane of a cricketer whose feats of wicket-keeping for the Manchester and Castleton Clubs are still fresh in the memory. It was at once apparent that his hand had not lost its cunning, and, not content with a brilliant exposition in his particular province, he gave by far the best display of batting on his side. Others, if less successful, were equally willing, and, again, the efforts of several of the players recalled a once well-known figure in Cheshire cricket, who, after a surprising one-handed catch, declared that his description in Lillywhite's Annual was probably a just one. "A rotten bat, cannot bowl, and a thoroughly unsound field, but a nippy catch and a genial cricketer."

When will the "record" at St. Andrews become impregnable? The Kirkcaldys, who had tied for it at 73, seemed to have set their successors a hard task. Then came Mr. Tait with 72, and now W. Auchterlonie, the ex-open champion, has brought it to 71. He had a three-yard putt for 70, but preferred to be safely "dead" rather than risk a strong putt for the hole. It is said that the tees were not all at "full medal stretch," but this does not invalidate the record. Auchterlonie was playing a three-ball match with Mr. J. J. Wilson and Mr. S. R. Crockett. Perhaps Mr. Crockett will see his way to an imaginative treatment of the event. It may be well to mention the detailed score of so remarkable an occasion. Out, 4, 5, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4, 3, 4—36; in, 4, 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4—35; total 71. Such is the Skeleton of the round. Mr. Crockett has a great opportunity to clothe it with the flesh of picturesque description, and the sporting public is a very large one.

Ever since the pneumatic tyre came into universal use for bicycles, its adoption for carriages, at all events of the lighter kind, has been regarded as merely a question of time. Unfortunately, although many efforts have been made to bring the air tyre into use for horse-drawn vehicles, very little success has been attained. In many instances, no doubt, the cost has stood in the way, while prejudice, another potent obstacle to progress, has had to be overcome. As the solid rubber tyre has subdued the noise set up by iron-shod wheels, carriage folk have apparently been content hitherto with this improvement. The possibility of the air tyre collapsing has deterred many from making what they cannot but regard as an experiment. I have lately seen the invention of Mr. J. D. Beebe, of Ohio. As a pneumatic tyre for carriages this is a device of great promise, and one that appears to dispose of the chief objection to pneumatic tyres, viz., that they are liable to puncture. It is built up of layers of rubber, canvas, and crimped wire in such a way that a puncture should be a very remote contingency indeed, all but an impossibility. If the Beebe tyre fulfils the moderate and reasonable expectations of its proprietors, it should bring about that conversion of carriage builders in favour of the pneumatic tyre that will open up a new era of ease and comfort to all who travel on wheels.

Polo on bicycles is hardly a game I should care to play on a valuable machine. There must always be more or less risk of collision in the heat of the engagement. It was introduced several years ago by the Dublin riders.

X.

A PROSECUTION UNDER THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Lukhmidas Nathu, proprietor of Mabarani Ice Factory, appeared to answer the charge of working a boiler without a duly qualified engineer in charge, contrary to section 16, sub-section 1 clause (a) of the Boiler Inspection Act II. of 1891. The summons were issued at the instance of Mr. T. Drewitt, the Boiler Inspector, and were served on the defendant, it was alleged, only on Monday afternoon. Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law, defended the accused, and Mr. Chubildas Lallubhoy appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the company. An application was made by the defence for a short adjournment on the ground that summons were served about 3 p.m., the day before, and they had not enough time to instruct their advocate. They also wanted to call evidence and, therefore, applied for witness summonses. The application was granted and the matter was postponed until 2nd September next.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEGLECT OF SANITATION IN POONA.

SURGEON-MAJOR BARRY'S REPORT.

"INCOMPETENCE, INEFFICIENCY AND WASTE."

As stated in our last issue, Surgeon-Major Barry, who was the special medical officer on Plague duty while the epidemic was rife in Poona, forwarded to the Collector of Poona, on June 2nd last, a report on the sanitary condition of the city, in accordance with instructions received a month earlier. He states that the purpose of his report will be sufficiently met if it enables Government to judge how far the Poona Municipality has been alive to its responsibilities, and whether it is possible to allow the city to fall back into the groove of chaos, of incompetence, inefficiency, waste, absence of check, and wanton disregard of public obligations towards the poorer class of citizens, such as have occurred. He then proceeds to give seriatim his proofs for these charges under separate heads. His first complaints is a reference to night-soil removal, and states that there is scarcely a single cart in working order. The night-soil contractor is nominally the individual responsible for seeing the carts kept in order, but Dr. Barry states that he failed to discover who looked after the contractor, since both the Engineer and the "gentleman, pleasantly called the Health Officer," repudiated the duty. He writes :—

In some cases the bhangis have no funnel through which the baskets are emptied into the carts. The slap-dash character of their performances in consequence may be left without description. In the process of filling—even when the funnel is in working order—the barrel mouth is covered with ordure which flows down the sides. In not one of these night-soil depots had the bhangis facilities for washing away the filth before the cart was sent on its way through the public thoroughfares.

In the largest depot in Shukrawar Peth, where the carts often exceed 50, there is, indeed, a sham arrangement for this purpose, consisting of a small cistern of indescribably filthy water, and a broken-down bucket with which to douche the carts; the filth from the outside of the barrels being washed down with liquid filthier still, for the Ochrey cistern fluid had had time to putrefy. In some depots even such a tribute to the forms of cleanliness, as this make-believe, does not exist. In these cases the bhangi abandons the girdle of filth to its own devices, content with a pepper-castor full of pink powder thrown over it, when he is energetic enough to keep himself supplied. For after what has been said, it may be anticipated, that the supervision exercised over the bhangis at the cart-stands is expressible in the formula. There was no supervision. Hence, when a cart broke down there was nobody to report it, nobody to make a fuss about it—the contractor being naturally the last man to take notice of it, as it was in his covenant that he should keep damaged carts in repair out of his own pocket. How the Municipality can possibly expect such a contract to work favourably for the public without guarding its performance by a system of check passes belief, especially in a city which professes to be the brain and eyes of the Deccan. . . .

THE NUMBER OF CARTS.

I do not believe the Municipality have any idea of the number of night-soil carts belonging to them. They might easily be cheated out of a score, without knowing they were a whit the poorer. Many of the carts had no number, no descriptive mark by which to trace them in any inventory. I have had numbers stencilled serially on all the carts in use and they number 97. This does not include the useless barrels in a corner of the Shukrawar depot, which the Municipality probably consider still on the active list. For no survey discoverable by me has ever been taken of them, so as to justify their being written off. When I enquired at the Municipal office how many carts were in use, I was informed 56 by one authority, 60 by another. The Administration Report gives a total of 80. The books of the Technical Institute, from which the carts emanate, and where their repairs are conducted, give 105, but there has been no survey of this important property at any rate since 1894, not a single useless cart having been written off in that period; though the Shukrawar depot had a corner packed with unserviceable barrels.

The terms of the contract provide for a "twelve anna cart" to be conveyed the three miles to the poudrette factory. But Dr. Barry asserts the contractor does not give the Municipality a twelve-anna value. There is no check over the measurements, and the natural result is that the contractor had in use "a collection of skin and bone bullocks worthy of a place in a famine museum." They would have broken down under a twelve-anna load, and Dr. Barry "could not help wondering often how many hours were absorbed by some of these wrecks in passing the third mile-stone." Dr. Barry next deals with the question of

SULLAGE.

This word is a municipal euphemism. There is no such thing in Poona as "sullage"; what goes by that name is liquid ordure, fluid fæces more or less diluted with urine, bath and cooking waters. The difference between it and night-soil is practically a difference of consistence only. It is ordinarily much fouler than what is removed from privies, because it is the liquid ooze that escapes through the privy basket and trickles or pours into a cess-pool according to the quantity of urine or waste waters accompanying it. Cess-pools are always a greater public nuisance in Poona than even privies owing to the laxity that prevails in emptying them, to their contents being called by the comparatively innocent name of "sullage," and to the fact that they lie mostly open, so that the wayfarer cannot escape the flood of their offensiveness. In privies a good deal of the effluvia is diffused into the closet, and the house-owner gets back a share of the nuisance he creates. In open cess-pools, unconnected with the house, it is the public nostrils that are affronted with the full pungency of the effluvia. Sullage in English has nothing to do with human ordure. It only embraces waste of which scullery water is a type. Nobody would trouble about the word if it did not cloak insanitary excesses. The liquid filth owing to its origin and composition and power over solids to permeate the ground ought to be removed with even greater rigour than what is known as night-soil. The distinction ought to be abolished, if not in language at any rate in treatment. They ought to be carted off as the same thing. It is highly objectionable to employ Pakhali Bhistis to remove "sullage." Soon the leather gets sodden and sweets out the foul contents. Besides the cause of the trip is traceable from the leakage, and you can have no vulvular arrangement about a mussack to keep the effluvia in. The Bhisti is also known to shoot as much as he can into any prickly-pear hedge that comes handy.

After giving figures to show how little of the sullage is carried off, Dr. Barry writes :—

This is the story of the Augean stable brought up to date. For every ton of sullage carried out of the town, three tons are daily poured into its lap. But it would be easy to magnify this picture indefinitely. Hitherto I have restricted my calculations to the so-called "undrained" peths, as if the remainder of the city were really drained and had no cess-pools to be emptied. The map shows a drainage system, that is true. But it is a paper system. At least five-eighths of the connections are blocked up. Where then does this "blocked sullage" go? and where is the establishment for removing the cess-pool contents in the sewered quarters? From generations of neglect Poona, I beg to repeat, lies on a bad of sewage.

REMOVAL OF RUBBISH.

This work is done by contract, but Dr. Barry found an equipment of dry rubbish carts, so unequal to the work to be done, that it was a common occurrence to find the dust-bins overflowing and surrounded with a rampart of filth which had not been removed for four and five days together. The bigger kutchra, such as broken bottles, potsherds, battered kerosine oil tins, used-up chupathy pans, metal refuse of all sorts used to be carefully picked out of the heap and thrown on one side. Only rubbish that could be turned into ash for poudrette was considered worth removal, and so other nondescript heterogenous rubbish had no right to a place in the cart. He adds :—

Nothing gave our men so much trouble as ridding the city of the kutchra. It took more than a month's pounding away, and cutting into the contractor's deposit by fines that we got something like system into rubbish removal. I only want to make clear that when the municipality gravely talk of the contents of dust-bins being removed "twice a day," they are wandering in the clouds. It was difficult enough to get the contractor to empty the dust-bins, but this was nothing compared with the trouble we had in obliging his people to remove the kutchra from neglected open spaces and back-lanes not yet honored with a dust-bin. I have no doubt he considers himself a most ill-used man, fallen on evil times, because he was made to realise that a "contract is a contractor." I will merely add that the number of dust-bins could be doubled with advantage, that existing ones are largely out of order, jammed in all manner of inclined planes against walls, presenting at their back a nest for filth not easy to dislodge. All the open places in the city were laid out in filth, not merely as a drying ground for inoffensive cowdung, but for all manner of rubbish which must be very bad indeed to be rejected as rubbish in the native town. The conditions of the back-lanes sacred to the bhangi was such that they seem never to have caught the eye of any inspecting officer. I am alluding here not to privies and their appurtenances, but to the approaches to them, to the miscellaneous rubbish that choaked them up, reeking rags, broken pots and pans, bits of old mats and gurrahs, superannuated privy baskets and brooms, interspersed with decayed masonry, and the carcasses of generations of cats and dogs. Whatever care used to be taken by the Health Department—it was not much—but it was entirely bestowed on the leading thoroughfares. The slums and gullies of the town had all the appearance of consistent and absolute neglect.

After writing of the abominable state of the privies and moris, Dr. Barry remarks :

An important part of our work has been the resumption of communications between the privies and the main drains, by removing the obstructions from the moris and treating the polluted soil with disinfecting solutions. We have also insisted on doors being placed across the public openings of the privies and on the liquid ordure being conducted through masonry conduits into the drains instead of being allowed to stream down the open wall. The measures taken, however, are only a make-shift, for the proper drainage of Poona is a most pressing problem and will have to be definitely faced at last.

COSTLY AND INEFFICIENT DRAINS.

The sewers, drains and cess-pools come in for equally severe handling. The underground drains of Poona are an heirloom from the Peshwas. In most places they are simply rectangular cuttings in the soil, but the sides in many places are masonry. The normal condition of large tracts of the Peshwa's sewers is a block. The branch sewers leading into the mains at right angles are plugged with the sewage of generations. Among the worst drawbacks of the Peshwa's system is its unavoidable costliness, if it is to be kept in any sort of working order. The silt is trapped only in a few places. There is no system of manholes; only 15 for the entire town. Consequently to remove a block even in so large a sewer as the one near the Reay Market, the public road had to be dug up in five or six places to ascertain the region of the block.

With regard to these portions of the city where there are no municipal drains, where the principle is one of cess-pools, most of those are mere holes in the soft earth with no pretence of masonry about them, no form, however elementary, of a collecting trough everything goes straight into the ground except the modicum of solids from the baskets which the bhangi when in the humour and under the influence of bakshish takes leisurely away.

THE BHANGIES AND THEIR WORK.

Dr. Barry was told when he went to Poona that the bhangis were a terrible lot, that it was their custom to loaf round to their work any time between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. A subdued terror was in the eyes of the old officials when mentioning them, and doubtless they did come to work pretty much when they liked. But says, Dr. Barry :

The troops got excellent work out of them, and I had not a minute's uneasiness. I am certain that all it wants is a little management, and a little manliness to get these humble people to work well. The smoothness that characterised our work was due to the go-a-head business-like way the British soldier went about his duties, and the patience with which he showed the sweepers exactly what he wanted done. It was not in the programme that our men should stoop to bhangi's work. Far from it, but I have seen them give practical lessons in the humblest offices of hygiene in order to get the work done. The bhangis seeing that the one idea of the men was to get the work done at any cost, and to take their full share in doing it, stood up to their work with unusual alacrity. There appears to have in the past been a system of black-mail under which they neglected private privies, especially of the poor classes, unless their industry was stimulated with a bribe. Those also whose work lies on the confines of cantonments contrived, I was told, to double their salaries by working for two masters, neglecting in so far the business of each. The bhangi establishment is, I think, big enough, but it calls for redistribution. Properly supervised the results should be satisfactory within the allotment as it stands. What we had most trouble with is the bewildering impediments of caste. The bhangi empties the basket, but we had to get tikriwallahs to throw in the disinfecting solution and to scrub the accretion of excrement from the privy walls, while another lot who would be shot sooner than lower themselves as tikriwallahs, jumped up to their waists in the sewage of big drains and nearly smothered themselves in the effluvia with as little concern as if it were eau-de-cologne. Another set of superior lineage were glad to undertake any dirty work in connection with surface gutters, even though they reeked with "sullage," but were horrified at the suggestion of being employed upon a drain.

THE MUNICIPAL STAFF.

Upon this question, Dr. Barry writes :—

The officials of the Municipality with whom my work brought me into daily contact were the Health Officer, Engineer, and Municipal Secretary. The Health Officer with whom I tried to work, for I wanted information, I soon found knew nothing about anything. I was always thrown back, now on the Engineer, now and mostly on the Municipal Secretary. I soon gave up the Health Officer in despair and dealt direct with the Secretary. I did not call for the resignation of the Health Officer, but he went.

When the disinfecting operations were being planned, I asked for barrels to carry the solution. I was immediately promised any number, and they would be ready "to-morrow." No man could have been more handsomely treated, in promises, than I was, before I found my company out. "To-morrow" came, but never a barrel, but after another "to-morrow" it would be all right. After losing my time with the Health Officer in this absurd way for a week I was turned on to the Engineer, and his promises of "to-morrow" were so resolute; he had been so long in Poona, and assured me so positively that now there would be no difficulty about anything, having come to the right man, that I felt my barrels were going to turn up at last. Something unforeseen, however, had happened "to-morrow," but I was assured again "to-morrow," &c., and so the farce went on over a fornight neither of the gentleman exhibiting either the least activity, or when their promises proved futile, the smallest shame.

POONA THE LAND OF "PROMISE."

I believe to this day they consider me a most unreasonable and ungrateful man for not seeing that they had behaved with great energy when they loaded me with promises. Verily, the Jews were wrong. They made a mistake about Canaan. Poona is "the land of promise."

It will scarcely be believed that while our work was thus delayed owing to the positive assurances of all the municipal officers together that there was not a barrel to be had for love or money in Poona, hundreds of barrels were procurable under their very eyes, stacked on the side of one of the principal thoroughfares. Stranger as I was to Poona, I had to find out for myself where the barrels were to be had, and had to make my own arrangements about them. I got no help in the matter from any one connected with the Muncipality, though I think in their helpless sort of way they meant to help me—a striking example of their inefficiency at a critical time.

As with the Health Officer, so was it with the Engineer, a gentle good-natured useless dilatory man I could not depend on a promise given by either of them. With the steam engines and establishment ready to flush the sewers with disinfectants, we were all kept idle in the streets owing to the failure of the Engineer to keep his promise and have the openings made in the drains for the hose.

With such men whose inefficiency was as much temperamental—sluggishness of mind and sluggishness of body—as incompetence, there could be no salvation for any Municipality.

But why were such men selected? If the Municipality had any real wish to have good work done, they would have taken measures to place good men at the head of their executive.

The one bright spot in the Municipality, so far as my experience goes, is Mr. Kumthekar, the Secretary. He is the only one I have met among them, with a head on his shoulders, of any practical bent, or any grasp of the condition of the town. To him we all flocked for whatever information was available, and though questions of all sorts from all quarters came in showers upon him, his admirable serenity was unshaken, and whatever help I got, was given by him.

KEEPING BACK INFORMATION.

The budget provides an English clerk for the Health Office, on Rs. 20, and one Ward Inspector, on Rs. 26. In reality the thing is *vice versa*. The English clerk draws the Rs. 26, while the other man draws the clerk's allowance. This topsy turvy way of dealing with allotments is not business. I do not call it straight. The Municipality need not be surprised if this juggling with the budget begets an uneasy suspicion that their general management of the funds would not come nicely out of an enquiry. Before leaving this subject of the English clerk I wish to bring to notice the extraordinary behaviour of the Municipality in giving this man six months' leave from 1st March, almost the very day that I took over the office. He had been many years in his post, he was the only English-speaking person in it, and he was let go, when I, who did not know Marathi, most wanted him. If the Municipality had resolved to keep back information and to thwart all access to it, they could scarcely have devised a more palpable plan. They have themselves to thank for the suspicion that such action engenders. I do not believe in the trustworthiness of the muster-rolls. Let me give a single fact. We found at one muster eleven names of people who had been dead for years; *once more no check*. The system of corruption which I have heard, rules all municipal employments—the ordinary plan being give a month's pay to the official granting the engagement—I express no opinion about. I had no time to sound these depths.

INEFFECTIVE PROSECUTIONS.

I have more than once discovered that Municipal returns are of questionable accuracy. Even about easily procurable information, I have had one kind of return from the Health Officer and a totally different kind from the Municipal Secretary. Since last September 224 convictions have been obtained under the Sanitary clauses of the Municipal Act. Of these 124 were let off with a fine of one rupee and under, some of the fines being as low as 2 annas. This occurred in February when the epidemic was reaching its height and when the importance of a clean town must have come home to everybody, even to Native Magistrates.

The reason for these microscopic fines could not have been because poor people were the only delinquents. The worst violations of the law have been all along among the well-to-do. House-owners whose connections with the drains are blocked or who have no connections at all or who have only a hole in the ground for cess-pool or whose privy walls opening on the public street are crusted with wet ordure for want of a mori, laugh at such fines which get them off spending a few rupees on masonry. The time of the Health Establishment is wasted in hanging about a Magistrate's Court, for the purpose of making a well-to-do miserly landlord pay a paltry fine. What with Native Magistrates and a Native Municipality the laws of health have a poor chance of saving the people of Poona from epidemic visitations.

ONE QUARTER OF THE CITY.

Dr. Barry is especially severe in regard to the Mahar quarter. He remarks that the way the Municipality poisoned the poor people living there would stamp them as unworthy to be entrusted with the sanitary supervision of a gaon. No language can properly describe the horrible condition of filth, not self bred, but poured round them by the Municipality. The Maharwada in Mangalwar Peth is a collection of houses, only 54, skirting a crowded district, placed upon a triangular knoll and sloping down to the Nagzari nallah which converts it into a small peninsula. The spot is a stone's throw from the busy Bhangi Bridge and a couple of hundred yards from the G. I. P. Railway overbridge, near the Sangam.

The description given of the place by Dr. Barry is so vivid that Government have drawn the veil by the insertion of a significant series of asterisks. Dr. Barry writes :—

No officer who witnessed the condition of that quarter, when we took over the health of town, is ever likely to forget the picture. I appeal to the Collector and Colonel Phillips of the Plague Committee, who visited the place with me, to say if there is a word of exaggeration in what I say about it. I will take these pest spots one by one.

The liquid ordure and various liquid waste of nearly 38,000 people was daily poured out on the land at the very door of these unfortunate people.

A POONA CEMETERY.

A burial-ground adjoins a latrine close to their homes. The condition of this burial-ground was the most disgraceful exhibition of neglect that crossed my entire experience. The dead are buried thick as leaves in Vallombrosa, many of them scarcely a foot from the surface, and one of the oldest sights from the bridge is to see the little hill dotted all over with liliputian headstones, no bigger than a child's hand. On one side the stream the pariah dogs, and probably jackals, have eaten away the side of the hillock, revealing skeleton forms and bones embedded a foot or two below the surface. Along the side of the nallah, and all over the surface, were scattered skulls and bones in promiscuous confusion mixed with ashes, old tinpots, rags and refuse such as only Mahars reject. In parts the ground had collapsed where rooting things had undermined it and the bones stuck out in fantastic weirdness from all sides. This small spot in a populous quarter, at once a charnel-house and refuse depot, had no appearance of having ever been cleaned; 30 plague deaths occurred among this little group of houses. I know not how many plague cases there were. The dead were buried on the small knoll. The soil was poisoned with plague germs, yet old women dug away the earth in the light of day from under the graves. (There was quite a run on this fashionable commodity), and sold it for 2 pice a gamela because it made such capital loam with which to leep the floors. In presence of such an epidemic a group of hucksters had been allowed to scatter over the town to the unsuspecting plague earth from the plague graves of the Mahars. I placed a man in charge of this burial-ground; we cleaned the place up, buried the bones, stopped the traffic in polluted soil, dug a trench for the "sullage" and deluged the banks of the Nagzari with our strongest disinfectants till the people at last got a breath of sweet air. I never went there without the people welcoming us and crowding round to show the horrors of their position and to tell how they had represented to the Municipality over and over again the manner in which their little hill was made the focus for the worst of the town filth. All to no purpose. They got neither redress nor acknowledgment. When I recall the unctuous upbraidings addressed to Government from time to time by the very men who are running this Municipality—urging upon Government to have bowels of compassion for "the poor" the picture of the Maharwada—"the poor" at their own door discloses the shameless cant and humbug of it all.

The Brahmins of Poona have had for years an absolutely free hand. They manned the Municipal service up to the hilt with their own caste, and the result is a pitiably incompetent executive, absence everywhere of any organising quality, unchecked waste, and a city so filthy that it has taken a crowd of the Queen's troops more than two months with unlimited help to bring it into line with the necessities of civilisation.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Guider, the new Health Officer, informed Dr. Barry that in the course of his rounds he inspected the premises of some of the Municipal Commissioners, and they seemed thunder struck at the audacity of a Municipal Official looking after them. Dr. Barry at once gave him orders in writing to inspect the premises of every Municipal Commissioner, and to bring the worst to his notice, and he inspected several of these gentlemen's places. Having given example of what he saw, Dr. Barry writes:—

If such men have so little regard for the elementary practice of hygiene, if with all their advantages they remain bereft of those sanitary aspirations that are an instinct with every European who does not spring from a slum, if the squalid filth of their homes differs in nothing except in magnitude from that of the coolie round the next corner, how is it possible to hand them a Municipal Act and expect to turn them "hey! Presto!" into custodians of the public health. They know nothing about it. They care nothing about it. If what we have seen of Poona is a fair sample of other Municipalities, then municipal government, in its sanitary manifestations, is a dire and shameless sham.

THE CLEANING OF THE CITY.

Though I took over charge of the city on 27th February, the real work began on the 12th March when the troops came for our assistance. I was given twenty European soldiers, including two non-commissioned officers, ten being drawn from the Durham Light Infantry and ten from the Royal Irish Rifles. The city was parcelled out into 18 sections, roughly adhering to the distribution of peths, but the boundries were enlarged or contracted so as to equalise as much as possible the density of population and so to equalise the work. Each man was given a slip of printed rules for guidance, and later on extracts from the municipal law, and I generally met the whole party every morning before their work at the Municipal Office to hear their difficulties and to accompany them in turn round their section, so as to get recalcitrant offenders, wheeled into line. Each non-commissioned officer exercised general supervision over the men of his own party and their work, collected their daily reports.

While we were waiting for barrels and disinfectants, the work of cleaning up the surface of the town, especially its gullies and open spaces, began at once. Notes were taken of the most insanitary properties and a shower of notices was rained over the town, preliminary, if need arose, to prosecution.

Having gone into details as to the method of cleansing adopted, Dr. Barry refers in high terms to the behaviour of the troops engaged. He writes :—

The thoroughness with which the twenty British non-commissioned officers and men placed at my disposal went about their exceedingly unpleasant task, and their blameless conduct towards the people while on duty is in my opinion the most creditable incident of the whole campaign. I was only able to give up to city work a portion of my mornings, as I had to be daily at the General Plague Hospital later on. The men were thus left to themselves all over the city without an officer to keep them in hand. Their duties took them into private houses, for they had to have the compounds, &c., cleaned up. Yet I have not had a single complaint of misbehaviour from any quarters whatsoever. As if to show up the wonderful self-control exercised by the men at a time when they had to be largely left to their own good feelings, I had indeed one complaint, not of misbehaviour, but of one man daring to enter a Brahmin's house in the boots and with the stick he carried down the sweeper's gullies. Here were the Queen's troops trying to protect this singular people from the destruction impending over them from their own filth, stooping to every nasty office to save the town, and the worst that can be said about them is that one man forgot so completely the humility that becomes a soldier of rescue, that he entered a Brahmin's premises in his boots! When I speak of the thoroughness of the work performed by the British soldiers, I mean that they took off their jackets and faced the myriad abominations of a plague-stricken town and gave the very bhangis practical lessons in their own business. It is no disparagement of the work performed by the men who had to deal with other departments of the operations to say that their work was a gentlemanly character compared with what fell to the lot of my scavenging parties.

I have constantly seen men with their clothes spattered all over with the symbols of their office, filth and disinfectants. Their one idea was to get the work done. The bright spot in the operations, as far as I am concerned, was the behaviour of the men and I feel very grateful to them for the alacrity of their obedience and for not darkening the record of their devotion by giving any man cause for complaint. This fact should encourage Government to place a firmer reliance on white troops while on civil duties and to avail themselves fully and early of their services should unfortunately the epidemic spread to other large towns.

PROPOSALS FOR THE FUTURE.

I am of opinion that there is one way, and only one of confronting this failure and making sanitary administration a success. Government must take the public health in their own keeping. The Municipality must be given an officer who is a Government nominee responsible only to Government for the due performance of his duties and removable only by Government if he fails to perform them well. No self-respecting officer will submit to have his efforts thwarted by such men as have brought disaster on Poona. If he tried to do his duty he would always be in hot water, and would soon either sink to the level of his surroundings and do nothing, or appease conscience by throwing up in despair.

House-owners, the very men whose pockets the Health Officer is obliged in duty to touch, are masters of the situation. It is their influence that brings in the elected members.

They are here as in Bombay the real rulers of the Municipality, and woe betide the silly fellow who puts them to expense. There is one lesson writ large across the history of this plague which British and Native alike hope Government will take to heart. It is this, "keep in your own charge the health of large communities."

The root of all Municipal evil lies in this, that—

(*a*) Brahmin ascendancy is one of writing and talking, not working.

(*b*) The landlord or house-owning interest is supreme.

If the Poona Municipality is to become a machine for the accomplishment of "practical work," a Commissioner should be given it on the lines of Bombay, but with fuller powers to safeguard the health of the city, and with fuller rights to invoke the intervention of Government to enable him to do so.

Everything else is a mere detail of organisation, and till that essential question is settled there is no use in my propounding an entirely new scheme of work, which, whosoever comes after me, can construct for himself. The salary ought to be good enough to attract a good man, but the economies he will be sure to effect, not perhaps in reducing the budget, but in getting substantial value for the public out of what is now a mass of waste, will make his salary a sound investment.

I would beg however to make one suggestion, for the matter is immediate. The present modified special establishment of twelve British soldiers, two non-commissioned officers, and an English-speaking sub-inspector for each ought to continue for at least three months, from the date when the last plague case shall have been reported. Government will have thus time to consider what has to be done, and the city will be kept, as far as a reduced establishment can manage up to its present sanitary level. If they are withdrawn before a proper organisation is prepared to take over the work from them all these efforts and the money they have cost will be wasted and chaos will come again.

In conclusion, Dr. Barry thanks the Collector for the confidence placed in him when asking for his services and for the opportunity given him at a critical time of sharing with other officers in the anxiety and hard work imposed on Government by the epidemic.

Extracts from the reply of the Municipality—one from which two of its Mahomedan members have dissented—will be given in another issue.

ILLUMINANTS FOR FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

The recent incidents at the Malakand at Chakdara bring many letters dealing with the value of illuminants in night attacks and suggesting several forms of apparatus suitable for use in forts or on field service, writes the *Pioneer*. For the latter the necessity of some form of engine and dynamo or other bulky and cumbrous appliances, the difficulty of carriage in regions without roads, and in most cases the need of special knowledge for the proper management or repair of the apparatus, complicate the case. One correspondent suggests that an aceteline gas search light could be most easily adapted to the requirements of a field force, as besides being more brilliant than the electric light and far less weighty, it is also much cheaper. Another practical authority considers that the Well's search light, from its extreme portability and simplicity—it can be carried by two men and set up in a few minutes—together with its cheapness, safety and ease of arrangements at any angle, height or direction is at least well worthy of a practical trial. Yet another correspondent draws attention to a paper in the *Journal* of the United Service Institution of India two years ago by Colonel T. Deane advocating the claims of the Saturator lime light, a simple and inexpensive system, and so handy that the appliances necessary for three search lights each of about 800-candle power could be easily carried on a single mule. It seems sufficiently evident that if the difficulties of adapting a search light to field service are not yet entirely overcome they are far from insuperable, and that if the military authorities took the matter up and gave some encouragement and facilities for practical trial, a satisfactory illuminant would very soon be forthcoming.

Meanwhile, however, we may have two if not three little wars on our hands with tribesmen who put their chief trust in night attacks, and since it is quite unlikely that any search lights will be employed the best use should be made of the only present means we have of lighting up the darkness. After the experiences of the Waziristan and Chitral campaigns of 1894-95, it was determined to double the proportion of star shell from two to four per gun in mountain batteries, thus giving a total of twenty-four instead of twelve of these useful projectiles to a six-gun battery. That this was a step in the right direction there can be no doubt, but it was hardly a sufficient one. Twelve star shell per battery was absurd, but twenty-four is not very much better for service against an uncivilised enemy, who usually attack at night or very early in the morning. No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery at the Malakand must have exhausted twenty-four rounds on the first night of the defence, and though doubtless a special supply of star shell was at hand, such would not be the case with a force on the move. Star shell requires a certain amount of ranging, and the first two or three are not usually successful, and twenty-four during a continuous attack might last as many minutes. It is well worthy of consideration if a special supply is not needed for all batteries in India; one special mule per section would give an extra forty-eight rounds, which would be none too many. The extra allowance sanctioned in 1895 was only for the batteries armed with the screw-gun, though at least one battery armed with the smaller mountain gun is on the frontier. But, as already remarked far more useful than encumbering batteries with non-destructive projectile would be a portable field search light.

DISPUTE AS TO A MOSQUE.

LIABILITIES AND POWERS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE JUMMA MUSJID.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, 4th Judge.)

Goolam Mahomed bin Toongher vs. Moulvi Abdul Kadar Jeteker and others. Mr. Ardeshir Unwalla, of Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff; and Kazee Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, represented the defendants.

The plaintiff sought to recover from defendants, who are the trustees or directors of the Jumma Musjid, the sum of Rs. 496, being the amount of his wages from Kartik Sud 2nd 1951 to Assoo Sud 10th 1952, being twenty-four months and fourteen days, at the rate of Rs. 20 per month. The plaintiff further alleged that his acting appointment was made by the Nazir of the mosque.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, on behalf of the defendants denied the engagement and the Nazir's authority of employing the plaintiff mehta without the sanction of the directors of the mosque under rules 10 and 11 framed and approved by the High Court for the guidance of the directors in reference to the management of the mosque.

The Judge, in disposing of the case, said that in this suit there was one question of trust. The liabilities and powers of a co-trustee could not be equivalent to the liabilities and powers of a copartner. The rules by which the actions of a copartner bound the other partners, did not apply in the case of trustees. The mosque property was placed under the trust by order of the High Court. Half-a-dozen men had to meet occasionally and transact business according to rules laid down for their guidance. Their made the appointment of the plaintiff, who relied on the fact that the directors knew of his appointment, because they occasionally saw the plaintiff at the musjid. This argument, his Honour thought, was not a sound one. The directors were not bound to enquire into the antecedents of each and every man they saw in the mosque. The strong point in favour of the plaintiff was that he wrote the books of account, but the stronger point against him was that whereas every servant of the mosque was paid on the first date of each and every month the plaintiff did not get his salary continuously for two years. The Nazir, in his evidence, said that the name of the plaintiff did not appear in the muster roll or in the servants' list. The name of the plaintiff was never reported by the Nazir in his quarterly reports. The directors, his Honour observed, did not pay the plaintiff for so many days and they had good ground for doing so. They did not engage him and had not agreed as to his salary. The Nazir himself stated that plaintiff's salary was not fixed, though Mr. Muckba showed some inclination to give something to the plaintiff, but that was not enough. As the plaintiff did really work, though he was prevented from recovering rents, the court, on technical grounds, made no order as to the costs, but dismissed the suit.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Under this heading "Ludovikus" writes to the *Pioneer* :—

Fourteen years ago I was encamped at the postal village of Mittha Tiwana in the Shahpur District, then a very garden of loyalty—God knows what it may be now. The village in fact which supplied us with the historical volunteer troop of cavalry which beat the record in its march to assist us at Delhi, and of whom all but 21 died in our service on the field. The inhabitants of this village voluntarily escorted Mrs. Herbert Edwards to Cawnpore, a distance of nealy a thousand miles, at the time of the Sikh rebellion. The post-master one morning delivered a packet to me addressed to "The inhabitants of Mittha Tiwana." On opening it I found about 100 leaflets sent for distribution. They were printed at Chandernagore and couched somewhat in the following terms :—"The inhabitants of Mittha Tiwana are urgently requested to report to us any instance of oppression which may occur in their neighbourhood. We are ruled by a race of tyrants who assault us and insult our women, and many of you have doubtless received the same treatment. The bunniahs are allowed to take possession of our lands, and our rulers take any of our goods they please without payment. The undersigned request that all such cases may be reported to them without delay in order that due justice may be done and the oppressed parties may obtain their revenge, &c., &c."—and much more to the same purpose, together with many lying anecdotes in illustration of the villainous deeds of Government officials. This was signed by several Bhoses and Banerjees. If this sort of thing still goes on and I have no doubt it does, how can we expect a peaceful time of it! I can say nothing as to the cause of the latest row on the frontier, but I can well imagine that newly conquered and ignorant as the Malakand people are a few words to the following effect would have been sufficient to bring it about; and without reflecting on the loyalty of the leading Mahomedans of Calcutta, there are many men there to whom it might have occurred to send them : "The Sultan of Room has annihilated the Feringees in Europe. We are doing the same with those in Calcutta. Rise and help us."

I was in the Bombay Presidency some few years back, and as I was not a Government official I got considerably behind the scenes. I had several petty law cases on behalf of my employers and I have no hesitation in saying that the Mahratta Magistrates who tried them, *without exception*, made no secret of their willingness, or rather *determination* to take bribes before settling them. Many of the cases which would have taken only ten minutes to decide were adjourned again and again. The Magistrates sent their chaprassis to mine to tell them the cases would be again deferred unless a present was sent. I gave no bribes, and after innumerable vexatious delays the cases were invariably given against me. This was my experience of Mahratta Magistrates during a period of two years. I mentioned the facts to the Sessions Judge, with whom I was intimate, and he told me there was no remedy, the chaprassis would deny everything if I attempted to bring the case forward. The cases were of too trival a nature to waste time in appeals. Yet these are the men we put in power and then swagger about the goodness and justice of our Government! We consider them civilised and trustworthy, because they have been educated, and we take it for granted that the education they have received will have disillusioned them in the matter of caste and stomach religion, and will have made loyal gentlemen of them. We are however still the same impure, loathsome, beaf-eating, and monkey-killing creatures in their estimation, and so will remain eternally. As an incident of the influence of caste on public duty, I once placed a real good Brahmin chaprassi in rather a responsible position and directed him to take daily orders from a Hindu of somewhat lower caste who was boss of the establishment. The latter, after a few days, requested me to transfer the Brahmin, as it would not be respectful for him to give orders to his spiritual superior! This was from a man of considerable education! Now while we cram up our public offices with men whose hands are tied by caste rules, who have no ties of honour as we understand them, and who have every *right* and inducement to foment rebellion, there are hundred, I think I might say thousands, of our countrymen and others of Saxon descent, many of whom are highly educated, grovelling about the country for a means of subsistence. Their loyalty, under reasonable conditions, could never be called in question. Their innate sense of justice and honour would render them far more fitted for positions of trust than the highest possible education would do for such natives as still look upon indiscretions in feeding as higher crimes than rapine and murder. Many of them are disqualified for positions in the public service, for no better reason than that they were over age when they passed their examinations. Others may have left or lost their appointments in the heat of temper in their more youthful days, or owing to imperfections which time and experience have cured. These men, chiefly sons of those who conquered India, overwhelmed with ever-increasing debt, spurned by their beloved Empress, and with no hope of ever again seeing the land of their fathers, who could blame them when the rising does take place, for fighting on the other side, putting method and pluck into the hordes which will rise against us! In the event of their efforts being successful they might hope for some amelioration of their present condition, for the native is not ungrateful; from their own Government—never. "Impossible. No Englishman would do it," you would say. I pray you may be a man. If so, this emphasises my contention that the eight, and poorest of England's sons, in spite of the lowest education, are fifty thousand times more deficient honourable posts in the public fitted to hold the book-learned natives, often service than obtain them.

I ask, therefore, as a Jubilee concession from our most Gracious Sovereign to the only class which has hitherto received no recognition, that every drop of vagrant loyal Saxon blood be enlisted in her service, every man according to his capacity, before any alien claims are considered. These men *know* the native as no fresh importation can, many of them, have studied them from early childhood; once in honourable positions their *personal* influence and practised tact among their surroundings would constitute a power in the land which would go far to overcome the caste prejudices now fomented by native employees not understood by new comers, who often stringly outrage them. Among the few who lived to tell the tale of massacres in the dark days of the Mutiny were notoriously many of those, saved by their native friends, whose knowledge of the native character acquired by a long residence in the country, enabled them to give more prominence to their kindly qualities than the actions which would, however harmless and innocent to European eyes, otherwise have sealed their death warrants. I have already alluded to the loyalty of the Mahomedans of the Shahpur District, some of these men who were in my service habitually expectorated whenever they passed the tent of my superior officer. On my enquiring of them the reason of this they told me it was because he kept a low caste cook. They *hated* him personally for no better cause than this, for a kinder man never existed. The value of men who know how to guard against offending caste prejudice cannot be too strongly insisted on, notwithstanding an occasional error in routine work from want of special training, and I trust I shall not prove to be their only advocate.

CUSTOMS CIRCULARS.

The following notifications by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated the 11th August have been published :—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV. of the Indian Tariff Act, (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof) for the manufacture of matches.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, under date the 12th August, writes to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh : "I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 218 XIII—500-A., dated the 10th July 1897, forwarding a communication from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce regarding the interpretation of the exemption of machinery for the manufacture of leather in Article 14 (*c*) of Schedule IV. of the Tariff Act, VIII of 1894. The Chamber consider that the exemption is intended to apply to machinery for the manufacture of articles made of leather as well as for the manufacture of leather, but the Customs authorities in Bombay do not admit this reading, and consider that machinery for the manufacture of articles made of leather is not exempt from import duty. I am to say that the view of the Bombay Customs authorities is in accordance with the text of the law, but the intention was that the exemption should have the wider scope suggested by the Chamber. The Government of India have now decided to give expression to the intention, and I am to enclose copy of a Notification by which this is done (No. 3532 S. R., dated the 12th August 1897). The effect of the Notification is to amend No. 14 (*c*) Schedule IV. of the Tariff Act by the addition after the word "leather" of the words "and articles made of leather."

The following further notification is also published: In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV. of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894) as amended by Acts XVI. of 1894 and III. of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof) intended for the manufacture of articles made of leather.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

THE POONA TRAGEDIES.

MRS. AYERST'S ACCOUNT OF HER HUSBAND'S MURDER.

INTERVIEW WITH SURGEON CAPTAIN BEVERIDGE.

AMONG the passengers who arrived by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Oriental from Bombay was Mrs. Ayerst, and Surgeon Captain W. W. O. Beveridge, of the army medical staff, and his wife, who were with Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand on the night of the murders. Dr. Beveridge who was a medical member of the Poona Plague Committee, submitted to the Bombay Government the plan for checking the progress of the plague, which was adopted with so much success by that Committee. He also was in charge of the segregation camp, and in all probability it was his life, and not that of Lieutenant Ayerst, which was aimed at. As Dr. [B]everidge is the first officer immediately connected with the Poona Plague Committee to reach England his account of the murders and of the attitude of the natives towards the search parties was obtained by a representative of Reuter's Agency. In the course of an interview he obtained the following statement:—

Asked first for a brief account of the events of Jubilee night and of the details of the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, Dr. Beveridge said:—Even in the light of subsequent events, many of the incidents of Jubilee night in Poona are still shrouded in mystery. That there was a deep-laid plot against certain Europeans no one—even among prominent natives—doubts. What was its precise scope we do not now know. Wether it was resentment at sanitary measures, or was timed to take place on Jubilee-day for political reasons it is difficult to say. It was noticed by those driving to Lord Sandhurst's reception that there was an immense number of natives along the road. Seeing that there were public illuminations in Poona itself this was a matter of comment, and people going to the recepting expressed their surprise and wonder what could be the reason. Nothing of a specially noteworthy character happened at the reception, which was a brilliant success. About midnight Lieutenant Owen Lewis, who assisted me in the work of segregation, left the supper-room, and a few minutes afterwards my wife and I left I noticed that in the porch of Government House and along the sides of the carriage-drive leading to the main road there were even at this lat hour a great many natives. It is necessary here to say that it is absolutely certain that Lieutenant Ayerst's murder was the result of a mistake. He was never in any way connected with the plague measure, nor could he have been a source of irritation to the native, as he was employed in the Commissariat Department in discharge of purely military duties. Mr. Rand, however, as chairman of the Plague Committee, was

CONSTANTLY THE OBJECT OF INSULT BY THE NATIVE PRESS,

and, according to subsequent native report, the plot was directed against Mr. Rand and a doctor. Others said that in addition to Mr. Rand, Lieutenant Owen Lewis was in danger. If my life was threatened my escape was purely the result of accident. Instead of driving off from the porch of Government House, my wife and myself, finding that our carriage had already left, walked a short distance and picked it up some way from the House. Our carriage, which was a closed one, reached Poona without incident. Mr. Rand left the reception some little time after I did. He drove alone, and was immediately followed by Lieutenant and Mrs. Ayerst. As I was in the habit of driving just after Mr. Rand when on our plague work, and as Mrs. Ayerst, both in height and dress, bore a considerable resemblance to my wife, the inference is clear. At this point, continued Dr. Beveridge, I cannot do better than tell you the story of the murders as narrated to me by Mrs. Ayerst.

"Mr. Rand, my husband, and myself," she said, left Government House together. Mr. Rand entered his victoria, which had the hood up, and drove off alone just in front of us. We followed in a victoria, but kept the hood down, as we wanted to see the fireworks. Lieutenant Owen Lewis and Lieutenant Sargent were ahead of Mr. Rand. An incident which probably had some significance occurred as we left Lord Sandhurst's. The number of our carriage was 34, but on its arrival we found that the number as called by the driver had been altered to 22. We knew, however, by the things we had left in the carriage that it was ours. On reaching the lodge gates my husband pointed out to me a tonga, or native cab, drawn up at the roadside, with a Brahmin asleep inside. A number of natives were standing about in groups. We drove for about a quarter of a mile down the road, when we heard a shot just in front of us. In the darkness we saw

A SHORT AND STOUT NATIVE CLIMBING

down from the back of Mr. Rand's carriage, which was only a few yards off, and then run away towards the right. I said to my husband, 'What a shame it is for those natives to let off crackers like that and frighten the horses.' At that instant a similar report was heard just behind, and my husband fell forward. On raising him up I saw a great wound in his forehead, from which blood was flowing in torrents. I immediately tried to arrest the bleeding, and shouted to the driver to stop. He, however, drove on, and passing Mr. Rand's carriage, came up to that containing Lieutenant Lewis. The latter, in response to my [illegible] jumped out and stopped the carriage. Looking [illegible] my husband, he thought he was merely hastily [illegible]and, putting me in his own carriage, shout[illegible]. At that moment Mr. Rand's carri[illegible] ed for a doct[illegible] Lieutenant Lewis stopped it, thinking [illegible] came up, an[illegible] a medical man. As the occupant [illegible]ing it might conti[illegible], he touched him, and said, 'Are [illegible] appeared to be aslee[illegible] in reply only groaned, and you a doctor?' The m[illegible] Lewis saw that it was Mr. to his horror Lieutenant [illegible] been shot.'' Rand, and that he too ha[illegible]. Dr. Beveridge said: On Resuming his own narrati[illegible] Lieutenant Ayerst had reaching the house to which [illegible] had died instantaneously been conveyed, I found that he [illegible]usly wounded and ously, and that Rand was dangero[illegible]seen that Lieutenant unconscious. On inspection it was [illegible] tenant Ayerst's cariage was

DRENCHED WITH BLOOD, [illegible]vidence

and there was a hole in the hood, bearing [illegible] shot that the shot was fired at close quarters. The [illegible] had passed right through Ayerst's head. In the ca[illegible] of Mr. Rand, the murderer had lifted up the hood and fired underneath it.

With regard to the work of the Plague Committee and its dealings with the natives, Dr. Beveridge said: The various charges made against British soldiers are absolute lies. Mr. Rand, Colonel Phillips, and myself were present at every inspection made in Poona, and to my certain knowledge there is not the slightest foundation for one of the many allegations made by the native press. In fact there was no opportunity for any breach of discipline. At Lord Sandhurst's own desire lady doctors and native gentlemen accompanied each inspecting party.

IN NO CASE WERE WOMEN EXAMINED BY SOLDIERS.

Where inspection was necessary it was always done by lady doctors, or when no objection was made by European medical men. In no instance was it necessary to strip patients. In fact, you can deny in the most emphatic manner every one of the statements that have emanated from certain natives in India with regard to this matter. I will not touch upon cases which will shortly be the subject of judicial inquiry, beyond repeating what I have already said, namely that whatever has happened is the direct outcome of the native press. Asked whether in his opinion native troops could not with greater advantage have been employed in plague work, Dr. Beveridge replied: Not only is this not the case, but I will go farther and say that the plague could not have been dealt with successfully had it not been for the combined heroism and [illegible]tleness of British soldiers. After experience gained from the plague in Hong Kong I had already seen the impossibility of relying upon natives for house to house inspection. It was found that they accepted bribes, and deliberately misstated facts. So much was this the case that in earlier operations at Poona we were

COMPELLED TO DISPENSE WITH THE SERVICES OF CERTAIN NATIVE DOCTORS.

The native police were not sufficiently numerous or trustworthy for this particular duty. In death certificates, which after the suspension of house to house visitation, were furnished by native doctors, we found that death was attributed to other causes when patients had really succumbed to plague. No one but British soldiers could have carried on the work of searching with such success as was achieved in Poona. Their discipline was excellent; they displayed the greatest intelligence, patience, and kindness in all their dealing with the natives, and they were above bribery. Of course, in all this I am referring to the work of actual search and visitation. Native troops loyally supported us in our work, but it was in the direction of disinfection of houses and in guard and picket work. They also did excellent segregation work. The industry and intelligence displayed by the native apothecaries employed by the Committee was, too, of great value. In many cases British troops displayed the greatest heroism in removing at personal risk the bodies of dead or dying persons, whom the natives refused to touch. Apart from the native press, and certain native gentlemen who for the moment shall be nameless, the natives themselves, although naturally disliking the sanitary measures adopted, showed little animosity towards us; and I was informed that when it was known that the troops were about to be withdrawn, many natives of good standing asked that the British soldiers should be allowed to remain, and should not be displaced by natives.

In conclusion, and in reply to further questions, Dr. Beveridge said: I must forbear from answering any questions with regard to the leaders of native opinion, whose names are now prominently before the public. In what I have said, I have merely done my duty in refuting the scandalous charges made against British officials and British soldiers.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DAN[illegible] and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English M[illegible] without mercury, are still the best reme[illegible] Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder [illegible]

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ILLIBERALITY TO THE FAIR SEX.

THE *Indian Spectator* sees no reason why ladies should be excluded from practice as pleaders and solicitors of the High Court, and asks:—Is it a rule that judges should be conservative? At any rate, we should expect that at least the High Court Judges of India, in whom the jurisdiction in equity is combined with that in law, should be liberals of the true type. Why, then, should such phenomena occur as that of the practical exclusion of a lady pleader from the Bombay bar and the prohibition to another lady graduate of great merit to becoming a solicitor at Calcutta? There cannot pos ibly be any argument to support this illiberality to the fair sex, specially when our Courts do not prohibit women from becoming parties to civil suits, and now and then, candidates for the gaol or the gallows. The effect of the exclusive manning of the legal profession by men is to enable not over-scrupulous persons to carry on a roaring trade in agencies for "purda-nashin" ladies.

THE HOUR OF THE SATURDAY MAIL DEPARTURE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* decries the selfishness of Calcutta with regard to the hour of the Saturday mail departure:—Every unit, we mean mercantile and industrial unit, of Bombay should emphatically protest against imperious Calcutta's fresh move to get the hour of the weekly mail day put back to 5 p.m. of a Saturday. It means that Bombay, which is the physical centre, as it were of all communication between the East and the West, should be *dictated* by the metropolis. This cannot be, and we must carry on war to the knife against this renewed proposal which is neither convenient nor conducive to the interests of Bombay business men. Our local Chamber in the past has rendered yeoman's service in the matter, and we are glad to notice that it is again to the fore, fighting against the renewed Calcutta agitation, with all its old vigour and old acumen. We heartily support our Chamber and trust that it will carry the day against the selfish interests of Calcutta.

WANTED A REVELATION.

The *Independent* wants the Government to let the public know what information they have in their possession regarding the Poona murders. Referring to the murderers, the paper says:—No one knows, where they are, and moreover no one is in the secret of the Government who can reveal to the anxious public the fact whether the authorities have obtained any satisfactory clue, after the summary deportation of the Natu brothers, which can drag out the culprits, expose their blackest deed, and lead to their successful conviction. Justice must be avenged; that is the universal voice; and the voice is more imperative in this case, knowing as we do the feelings that have gone to the highest pitch of the authorities against a large section of the people in and around Poona. The suspense in which the people have up till now lived is a terrible one, and it does not behove the Government to carry it yet far. The Secretary of State has openly stated in Parliament that murders were committed for "political purpose" and that the arrests of certain persons already made would make the way smooth for the authorities to catch the culprits. It was also hinted that more new light will be thrown on the tragic occurrence. When that light is forthcoming no one can positively say. It may or may not come. If Government has made sound investigation, and has found out something substantial, we don't see any reason why information regarding it should be still withheld from the public.

NEW BLOOD IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The *Indian Spectator* thinks that the discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Provincial Budget this year has fittingly earned the tribute of having been a sober one and marked with "friendly criticism" only. Our contemporary proceeds to say:—"A trifle too friendly though it was in some cases, the difference arose more, we should think, through a difference in the way of putting things, as Mr. Chandavarkar put it the other day at the Hindu Union Club, than on account of any change of programme in the more sober demands of the popular party. It was a nice example of Dr. Bhalchandra's "animated moderation"; and if it satisfies the rulers for the time being, we do not see what we can possibly gain by irreconcilable attitudes or by exhibitions of over-spiritedness. Let us hope, the new blood in the Council will inaugurate a new era of such considerate expression of honest difference of opinion, as will make no demands on the patience of either of the opponents, nor tend to widen a gulf, which every true friend of the country ought to try to bridge over." The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—"It is very refreshing to observe that our local Legislative Council, which only a few months ago had a majority of carping and cavilling critics as its members, should be supplied by men of moderate views and politics who have, as far as it can be observed, begun well, and, it is hoped, will continue to act well in the interest of those whom they have the honour to represent. The proceedings of the meeting of the Hindu Union Club, where the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar and the Hon. Dr. Balchandra were invited to receive its congratulations on their recent elevation, were as interesting as they were productive of numberless object lessons for such of our fire-eating politicians, who never consider themselves happy unless they have a fling at Government for the mere pleasure of the thing. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, whose popularity is strengthening and growing with the growth of time, as President of the Club, delivered an address, every word of which was, as is usual in the case of all his utterances, worth its weight in gold." The *Gujerati* observes in rather a different strain: "All the non-official members spoke on the budget in a spirit of sympathy for Government, and that spirit was duly appreciated and recognized by Sir Charles Ollivant and the Hon. Mr. Nugent. Having regard to the exceptional times, through which the Presidency has passed, and also to the state of official and non-official feeling at the time, we are not disposed to find fault with the non-official Councillors because they were not in a critical mood in making their observations upon the financial statement. We are glad that there was a desire on one side to acknowledge the work done, and on the other to appreciate the sincerity of this acknowledgment. We only hope that Government will accept in the same spirit criticism from non-official Councillors, even though it might happen to be unfavourable in some respects. Because if their praise is worth anything, adverse comment proceeding from the same quarter [illegible]nnot be altogether worthless, nor deserves to be re[illegible]ca[illegible]d. Their partial silence on certain matters is sen[illegible]nificant on precisely similar grounds. This also si[illegible]any a time escapes the attention of Government, and point m[illegible] the result is serious misunderstanding." ment, and

THE AMI[illegible]R AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Speaking of th[illegible] present attitude of the Amir of Kabul, the India[illegible] Spectator writes:—"There must be something radica[illegible]ly wrong in our frontier policy when in spite of the t[illegible]wenty lakhs we are paying yearly to the Amir, occasio[illegible]s should now and then arise for our Government t[illegible] be extremely nervous about the attitude of that as[illegible]ute and wary potentate. We believe and trust that [illegible]here is really no cause for alarm even through it ma[illegible] be taken for granted, that the Amir's pamphlet [illegible]n favour of a Jehad, his sending a special mission of co[illegible]ngratulation to the Sultan of Turkey, and the wa[illegible]nt of prompt solicitude, he has shown in not doing al[illegible] he could to prevent his subjects from taking part[illegible] in the rise of the Oraxais, Swatis, Bunervals, and other[illegible] or harbouring mullas who carry on intrigues in [illegible] territories under British protection,—are all so many [illegible]signs of an uncommon ferment caused in the breasts o[illegible]f the followers of the crescent all the world over. I[illegible] may all be a passing wave, the effects of which a[illegible]e not likely to remain permanent. But the whole th[illegible]ing is an object-lesson in British Indian politics. T[illegible]ere must surely be something which more than co[illegible]unteracts the good effects of the large subsidy we are [illegible] paying to Abdur Rahman, and which makes even tha[illegible]t calculating monarch not be over-careful to guard [illegible] himself against being now and then suspected [illegible]f non-friendship with the British Empire. If any[illegible]thing, it must be the effect of some distrust in [illegible]his mind of the profuse profession of good will[illegible] from our Government. The *Rast Goftar* writes:—[illegible]"The cloud on the frontier horizon, which seemed [illegible] few weeks ago to be of the size of the palm of a [illegible] man's hand, has now assumed dimensions of a port[illegible]entous character. The troubles in the Tochi and Sw[illegible]at valleys and on the borders of Mohmand are increas[illegible]ing apace. The infection of the raid by the tribes ap[illegible]ears to have extended in different parts of the front[illegible]iers, and there are good reasons to believe that the A[illegible]mir of Afghanistan has been inveigled into playing a [illegible] double game with the British. Reports are received o[illegible]f the Government of India having remonstrated wit[illegible]h the Amir, who recently sold no fewer than eigh[illegible]y thousand rifles manufactured in his workshops to [illegible] the tribesmen at Rs. 2 each. It is to be hoped that [illegible]he despatch of troops near the frontiers will have a [illegible] salutary effect, and that diplomacy will eventually su[illegible]cceed in bringing the erring Amir to his senses. An exp[illegible]edition into the heart of Afghanistan would be fraug[illegible]ht with fearful results without any adequate return f[illegible]r the loss both in men and money." The *Kaiser-i-H[illegible]ind* states:— "As we anticipated, all the ugly stori[illegible]es about the infidelity of the Amir with the Paramou[illegible] power and his present attitude turn out to be so ma[illegible]y cock-and-bull stories of the gossip-mongers at Pesh[illegible]awar and Rawal Pindi. The only charge which is now [illegible]urled on his devoted head by the Allahabad journal, a[illegible]d others of its vociferating ilk, is that his general is said to be openly assisting the wild tribes who have created such a Frankenstein on the frontiers. But even this allegation is unaccompanied by any solid evidence. Is it not very curious that the same papers who denounced in no measured terms exaggerated stories about the plague operations in Poona should be revelling *ad libitum* in exaggerations of all sorts and degrees against the Amir? In the one case there were swift and most vehement [illegible]tions. In the other case there are none. Yet, practically speaking, there is no difference in kind between the one set and the other set."

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE first of the many appointments to high commands which have been the subject of much rumour in the past was made when Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour was gazetted Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth in the place of Sir Nowell Salmon. The next change will involve the departure from Whitehall of two of the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir John Fisher hoisting his flag in the Renown to relieve Admiral Erskine in the West Indies, and Sir Frederick Bedford succeeding Admiral Nicholson as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, with Fleet-Paymaster C. E. Gifford as his secretary. The names of the officers who will go to the Admiralty have not yet been officially announced. Rumour has spoken of both Admiral Morant and Admiral Fane as succeeding to the office of Comptroller of the Navy, while from Portsmouth it has been recently reported that Admiral Rice is to be the lucky man. We are inclined to think, however, that a more likely suggestion is Rear-Admiral A. K. Wilson. At any rate, this appears to be the general opinion in well-informed quarters. It is almost certain also that Lord Walter Kerr will become Second Sea Lord, until he moves up to succeed Sir Frederick Richards. Further vacancies will soon occur in China, in Australia, in the East Indies, at the Cape, and in the office of the senior officer on the coast of Ireland. Current gossip has already filled up several of these appointments. Sir Edward H. Seymour, it is said, will go to China, Admiral Alington's name is mentioned in connection with the post at Queenstown, that of Admiral Pearson with the East Indies, Fitzgerald with Australia, and Admiral Noel with the command at the Cape, while the last-named officer's post at the Admiralty will, it is reported, be filled by Admiral Lake, although Admiral Douglas is also a favourite with the tipsters.

This year there has been less discusion in the papers about the manœuvres than usual. Indeed, the only important question that has arisen concerns the responsibility of the rear admiral for the premature termination of the Channel Fleet operations. We do not think that any advantage can follow a further discussion of this question, which turns almost wholly upon the wording of the instructions given to the admirals. Some portion of these instructions have been published, but only a portion, and as it has been alleged that they were so worded as to be capable of more than one meaning any kind of judgment must be largely founded upon a speculative basis until further and fuller information is forthcoming. It is a matter for regret that the naval manœuvres should so frequently be shorn of their value by a misreading of the instructions. It matters not greatly whether the fault lies with the man who draws the instructions or the man who reads them in a sense which their originator did not intend; the scandal is the same when the public declare that the manœuvres are thereby rendered ridiculous. It is unnecessary to mention names, but our readers will recall several glaring instances when the public were not altogether wrong in their conclusions. We trust that before next year some steps will be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a result. Greater care might be taken in draughting the instructions, and at the same time it might be intimated generally that the frame of mind in which they are intended to be read is not one in which the primary object is to defeat one's temporary opponent, but rather to get the utmost information which can be made valuable to the Service at large.

The great steel manufacturing firm of Vickers, Sons and Co., Limited, which recently absorbed the Naval Construction and Armaments Company at Barrow, has arranged to take over the Maxim-Nordenfelt Guns and Ammunition Company, Limited. We have, therefore, now two huge corporations, each of which is capable not only of constructing a battleship but of providing her with everything in the shape of armour, armament, and other equipment necessary to make her effective as a fighting machine. The Vickers Company has not had long to wait either for an opportunity to show what it can do. We believe that the battleship of this year's programme, which the First Lord of the Admiralty tells us is to be called the Vengeance, will be constructed at Barrow-in-Furness by the firm. This will be the first battleship to be built at Barrow, at which yard, however, cruisers like the Powerful and Niobe have already been turned out most satisfactorily. We can see only cause for congratulation from a national point of view in the amalgamation of companies which thus provides the country with a second supplementary arsenal, and adds to our resources for the production of ships of war.

We have heard a good deal lately of the fortification of French naval bases which is about to be under taken. M. Paul Fontin takes occasion in the "Echo de Paris" to show what were the views of Admiral Aube as Minister, with the purpose of effectively turning the western Mediterranean into a French lake. By her coast of Languedoc and Provence, of Algeria and Tunis, France, he says, dominates this water entirely. At the western end are the Straits of Gibraltar, and at the east the Tyrrhenean Sea, which would belong entirely to Italy if Corsica had not fallen to France. The French Navy, we are told, would be in a position of decisive superiority here if France only knew how to employ her advantages. The contention is that Toulon is not enough, and that it must be reinforced by strong bases in Corsica, and at Bizerta and Rachgoun. Corsica is as the pivot of all French offensive and defensive combination, and, while France holds it, M. Fontin believes no other Power can undertake serious operations against the Mediterranean coast. Therefore he demands that Corsica shall be strenghthened and made the headquarters of a strong flotilla of torpedo boats and of shallow-draught, high-speed gunboats, with a protected harbour at Porto Vecchio, having basins and establishment sufficient for the repairing and refitting of the fleet. Bizerta and Porto Vecchio combined command, he says, the Straits of Messina, and the canal between Malta and Pantallaria by which the basin is entered on the east, while Rachgaun would threaten the States of Gibraltar. This is, at least, the view of the school of Admiral Aube, which hopes thus very effectively to strangle the Mediterranean route to India.

King Alexander of Servia's recent address to the Deputies on the subject of military preparations, and the Skuptshina's resolution to grant the Minister of War a supplementary vote of more than 9,000,000f. have in some quarters given rise to the belief that Servia, whose relations with Turkey have not been very cordial for some time past, is preparing for some military action. This supposition is, however, without foundation, and there are no grounds for seeing anything alarming in the measures contemplated. It must not be overlooked that for several years past the Servian Army has been greatly neglected, and that it is very inferior to that of Bulgaria for example. Not only is reorganisation necessary, but the armament both of artillery and infantry is in an unsatisfactory state, both as regards quality and quantity. For example, in the fortresses of Nish, Pirot, and Zaitshar there is a scarcity of heavy guns. In fact it will be some time before Servia can claim to possess a modern army.

The King and Queen of Italy have accepted an invitation of the German Emperor to Hamburg for September 3 in order to witness the autumn manœuveres. Among other distinguished personages who will be present are the Kings of Wurtemberg and Saxony, Princes Albrecht and Henry of Prussia, and a Russian Grand Duke. The Emperor has sent an invitation to Grumbkoff Pasha, of Constantinople, and it is possible, too, that the King of Siam's forthcoming visit to Germany will be timed to allow him to see this great military spectacle. It is understood that there will be four grand parades, at Coblenz, Wurzburg, Nuremberg, and Homburg respectively, between August 30 and September 6, when the manœuvres proper will begin. The Royal guests will arrive at Homburg in time for the last parade on September 4. The troops selected to engage in the manœuvres are the 8th and 11th Army Corps (including the 25th Grand Ducal Hessian Division) against the 1st and 2nd Corps of the Royal Bavarian Army.

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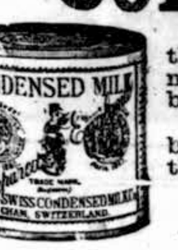

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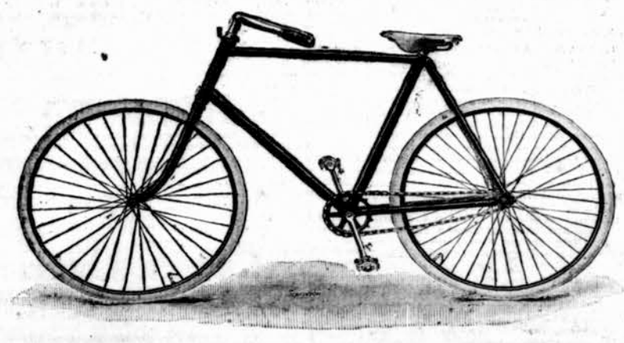
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